

1971

YEAR  
STAMP

DO NOT RETAIN FILES AND PAPERS UNNECESSARILY  
RETURN THEM TO REGISTRY FOR B.U. OR P.A.

PART

1/3

NE Q 1/3

SECURITY GRADING

N.B.  
UPG

(N.B. The grading of this jacket must be the same as that of the highest graded document contained in it. The appropriate upgrading slip must be affixed whenever necessary.)

Contents checked  
for transfer to  
D.R.O.

(Sgd) *[Signature]*

Date 23/3/72

CONFIDENTIAL

CPS 517

H.M. DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

DEPT.  
or POST

NEAR EASTERN

FILE No **NE Q 1/3** (Part )

TITLE: PROBLEM OF KURDS IN IRAQ

REFER TO

REFER TO

REFER TO

NAME  
(and dept. when necessary)

TO  
SEE:

DATE

NAME  
(and dept. when necessary)

TO  
SEE:

DATE

NAME  
(and dept. when necessary)

TO  
SEE:

DATE

Registry

V.B.

(42)

1/11

21/10

Registry

V.D.

(44)

26/10

Registry

S.L.E.

(44)

26/10

Registry

E.E.S.D.

(44)

27/11

Registry

V.D.

(44)

15/11

Registry

V.B.

(44)

22/11

Registry

V.B.

(47)

23/11

ECO 17/1531

Dd 737724/H.D.B. & Son

SECURITY  
N.B. The  
UPGRADE

(N.B. The grading of this jacket must be the same as that of the highest graded document contained in it. The appropriate upgrading slip must be affixed whenever necessary.)

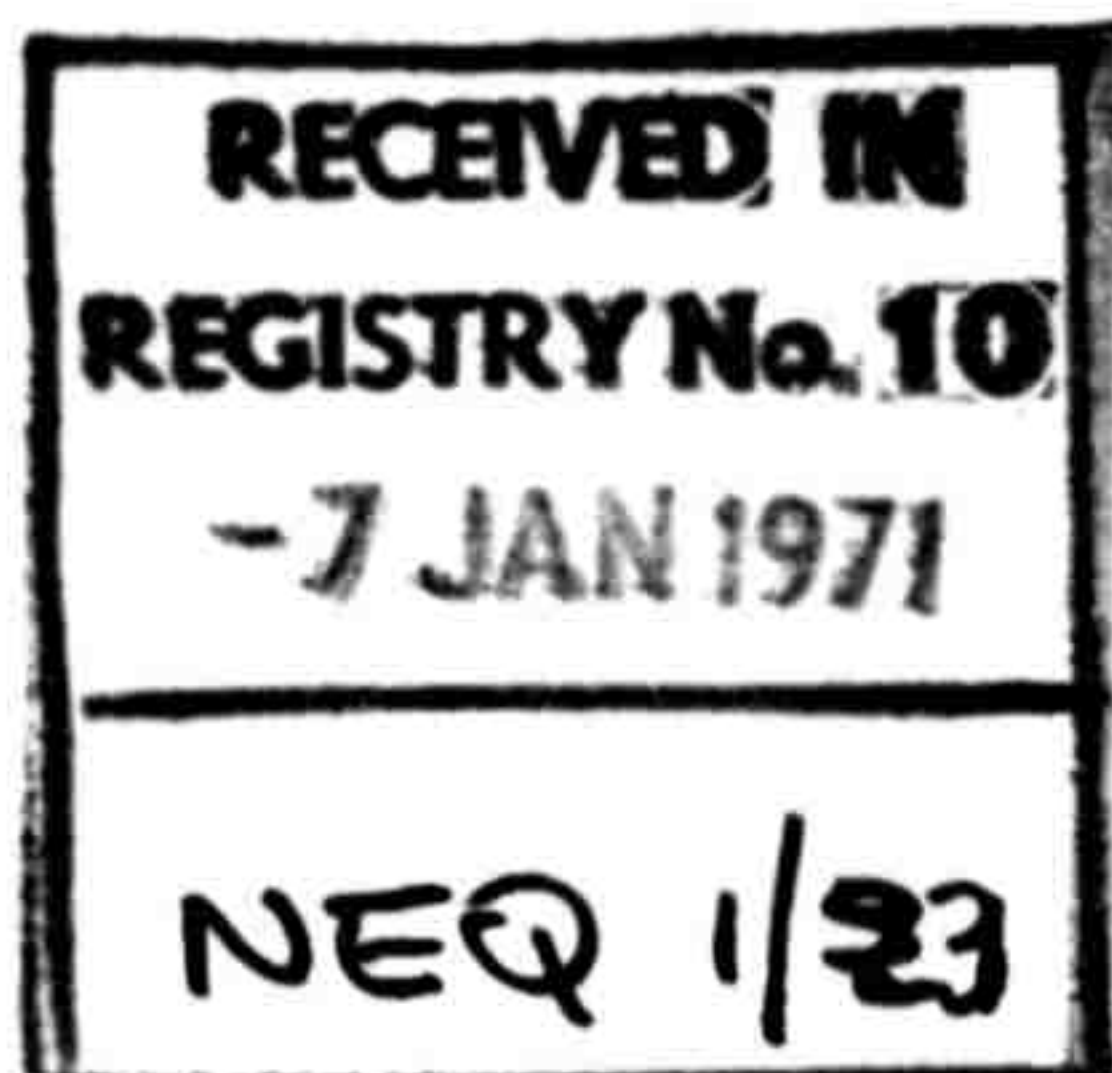
CONFIDENTIAL

YEAR STAMP

1971



CONFIDENTIAL



BRITISH EMBASSY,  
BAGHDAD.

31 December 1970.

1/4

*John Jenner*

*7W*

Attempt on the life of Idris Barzani

Please refer to our telegram no. 882 of 22 December.

2. Al Taakhi of 26 December prints (not very prominently) a denial of the Reuters report which we referred to in our telegram under reference. The report, according to Al Taakhi, was inaccurate and distorted certain answers given by Mullah Mustafa and Mahmoud Othman. In particular, neither Mullah Mustafa nor Mahmoud Othman had mentioned any names or any particular group as being responsible for the attempt on Idris's life; in fact they had specifically denied that the group mentioned in the report were responsible. Further, the decisions of the Central Committee of the K.D.P. after the incident were taken unanimously.

3. I do not think that we need take this denial too seriously; it had to be made, given the official public line that Imperialist and Reactionary elements were responsible for the incident. It has in fact been suggested by a source close to the Kurds that Barzani's statements to Ian McDowall were made deliberately and that the K.D.P. were quite happy with the ensuing publicity. Perhaps it is worth adding that McDowall had showed his report to the official from the Ministry of Information who had accompanied him to the North; he did not object to it.

*John Jenner*  
(M.K. Jenner)

Miss V.E. Beckett,  
Near Eastern Dept.,  
F.C.O.

Copied to:- P. Joy Esq.,  
Beirut.

*pub  
21*

CONFIDENTIAL



PRIORITY BAGHDAD

TELEGRAM NO. 882

TO: F C O

22 DECEMBER 1970

TOP COPY

(127)  
W(1)

RESTRICTED

220820Z

ADDRESS TO F C O TELNO 882 OF 22/12 REPEATED FOR INFORMATION  
ROUTINE TO BEIRUT .

NEQ 1/2

IAN MACDOWALL , REUTERS' BEIRUT CORRESPONDENT ,  
RETURNED ON 21 DECEMBER FROM A VISIT TO THE NORTH,  
DURING WHICH HE MET MULLA MUSTAFA BARZANI . HE WILL BE  
FILING AN ARTICLE FROM BEIRUT TODAY, WHICH YOU WILL  
PRESUMABLY SEE.

2. MULLA MUSTAFA WAS CLEARLY FURIOUS AT THE GOVERNMENT'S  
CONTINUED FAILURE TO BRING TO JUSTICE THE WOULD-BE ASSASSINS  
OF HIS SON IDRIS ( SEE JENNER'S LETTER TO HINCHCLIFFE 1/4 N.R.  
OF 14 DECEMBER ). HE TOLD MACDOWALL THAT THE K.D.P. HAD  
NAMED SEVERAL SUSPECTS INCLUDING FIVE KURDISH RENEGADES  
(WHO WERE NOT TALABANISTS) AND TWO SENIOR OFFICERS , ONE  
OF WHOM WAS BRIGADIER OMAR AL-HAZZA , COMMANDER OF THE  
BAGHDAD FORCES . (WE HAVE NOT YET BEEN ABLE TO IDENTIFY THE  
OTHER ).

THE K.D.P. HAD ASKED FOR THE EXECUTION OF TEN MEN , INCLUDING  
THOSE MENTIONED ABOVE. MULLA MUSTAFA CLAIMED THAT THE TWO  
OFFICERS WERE " REPRESENTING THE AUTHORITIES " AND THE  
K.D.P. HELD HAMAD SHAHAB (MINISTER OF DEFENCE) AND SA'DUN  
GHADAN (MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR) RESPONSIBLE .

3. HOWEVER, DESPITE MULLA MUSTAFA'S OWN PERSONAL ANGER,  
THE K.D.P. SEEM TO BE STICKING TO THE LINE THAT  
"PEACE IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN SUCH INCIDENTS" WHICH SHOULD  
NOT BE ALLOWED TO OBSTRUCT THE IMPLEMENTATIONS OF THE MARCH  
AGREEMENT.

MR. BALFOUR PAUL

DEPARTMENTAL DISTRIBUTION:

N.E.D.  
NEWS DEPT  
P.U.S.D.  
I.R.D.

*[Handwritten signature]*  
*[Handwritten initials]*

RESTRICTED



2

BRITISH EMBASSY

BAGHDAD



1/4

Miss V E Beckett  
Near Eastern Department  
FCO



p/w

Dear Vennia,

ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF IDRIS BARAZANI

(W1)

1. Please refer to our telegram no. 882 of 22 December. I have now seen reports in Kayhan (Tehran) and the Arab World both of 23 December quoting the Reuter Report of MacDowall's interview with Mulla Mustafa as saying that the Kurdish dissidents responsible for the assassination attempt on Idris Barazani were Talabanists. In fact the copy of MacDowall's article which we hold specifically states that this was not so; the relevant extract reads, "Both General Barazani and Dr. Othman emphasised that the Kurds suspected of taking part in the plot were not supporters of Talabani .....". If there was in fact an error in transmission this might explain Al-Ta'akhis denial (see my letter 1/4 of 31 December) that Barazani and Othman had named "the (group mentioned in the report" as responsible.

(1)

2. I am copying this letter to Peter Joy in Beirut who might wish to raise it with Ian MacDowall in case it should transpire that this was an error in transmission.

Jam

Uide Jenner.

(M K Jenner)

pmb  
12/1





Foreign and Commonwealth Office  
**OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION**  
 Eland House Stag Place London SW1

Telephone 01-834 2377 ext 148

Your reference

D J Makinson Esq  
 Near Eastern Department  
 Foreign and Commonwealth Office,  
 Downing Street  
 London W1.

Our reference MID 213/01

Date 11 January 1971

Dear Donald,

RECEIVED IN  
 REGISTRY No. 10  
 12 JAN 1971  
 NEQ 1/2

Reg.  
 hi Bradley. PL draft for <sup>VB</sup> ~~Stt~~  
 (125) NEQ 1/2 (1970) a reply to MacRae's letter  
 Miss Beckett

1. In Peter Hinchcliffe's minute of 18 December about Assistance for the Reconstruction of Kurdistan he ~~asked~~ to comment on the technical assistance implications of the report on the subject enclosed with MacRae's letter 1/4 of 11 December from Baghdad. In practice the question comes down to how and to what extent would we and should we make fellowships available to Kurds.

(124)  
 NEQ 1/2 (1970)

2. I think it is quite clear that we should not seek to emulate the Russians and "award" fellowships to the K.D.P., with or without reference to the central government. Indeed, we do not even award fellowships to the central government itself in the sense that the Russians appear to have done. What we can do, and what we have in fact already agreed to do, is to accept ad hoc nominations for fellowships for Kurds when they are channelled to us by the central government. Our agreement to this, which was cleared in advance with Peter Hinchcliffe, was given in para. 2 of my letter MID213/241/01 of 15 September last to Mike Jenner, copied to Near Eastern Department; and we are expecting three Kurds to come here from Sulaimaniya University next year.

3. More specifically, I have been in touch with Paul Howell about the question of his taking Kurds on the Cambridge Development course and I am pleased to say that he would have no objection. I should mention, however, that the course is a demanding one and that candidates have to be adequately qualified and to have a sufficient standard of English.

4. I am not copying this letter to anyone at this stage, to leave you free to disagree if you wish or to use it as you will in the context of your reply to MacRae.

Yours ever,

K  
 en

K G W Frost.

CONFIDENTIAL

see letter  
 to ACOSM

15/1/71





Foreign and Commonwealth Office  
London S.W.1

NEQ 1/3.

11 January 1971

A C D S MacRae  
BAGHDAD

KURDS

(124) NEQ 1/2 (1970)

1. Many thanks for your letter of 11 December to Peter Hinchcliffe, enclosing the most interesting record of the Ambassador's recent call on the Kurdish Minister for Northern Affairs. It is useful to have first-hand information of this kind about the Kurds.
2. We agree with you that we do not want the Russians (not to mention Gulbenkian and the Spaniards) to stand out as the only overt benefactors of the Kurds. We think however that it might be better to interest either War on Want or Christian Aid in this question, rather than Oxfam. Our general impression is that Oxfam is not as well organised as these two bodies, nor does it co-operate as willingly with HMG. Furthermore it tends to concern itself overmuch with promoting its own trendy image. We also suspect that Oxfam might be lured into meddling in local politics, which could prove embarrassing to us.
3. You may think that the name "Christian Aid" would tell against this body in Kurdish or Iraqi governmental eyes. That leaves War on Want. Its London address is 26 The Grove, W5 and the International Officer, who would be your best contact, is the Rev W A Kerr. The name of its Secretary General is Dr V G Powell. I enclose a descriptive brochure.

Veronica Beckett  
Near Eastern Department

Enc





5

Foreign and Commonwealth Office  
London S.W.1

NEQ 1/3

A C D S MacRae Esq  
Baghdad

4

/of 11 January

1. As a post-script to my letter/I am enclosing a copy of a letter from Ken Frost of O.D.A. about assistance for the Kurds. We agree with the principle outlined in paragraph 2 of his letter.

2. I have had a further word with Ken Frost about the Cambridge Development course. He said that while Iraqis - whether Kurds or not - would be welcome on the course at ODA expense, it was important that participants spoke really good English. For this reason he thought it unlikely that many suitable candidates would be forthcoming. He would have no objection to your mentioning to the Iraqi Government the possibility of Iraqi participation in the course.

V Beckett (Miss)  
Near Eastern Department

13 January 1971

ENC.

CONFIDENTIAL

pa 3-5  
1/13/1



- 9 JAN 1971

Cutting dated

'It Is Easier to Fight'

## The Iraqis and the Kurds: 9 Months of Uneasy Peace

By Eric Pace

CHOMAN, Iraq (NYT).—In their flowing frocks and gold nose studs, Kurdish country girls now walk the roads around this mountain hamlet without fear of attacks by the Iraqi Air Force.

Bazaars in the lowland oil town of Kirkuk are enjoying a peacetime boom in sales of turbans, a Kurdish trademark.

And when a shot echoes in the Kurdish countryside nowadays, it is likely to be merely a hunter or a Kurdish bridegroom celebrating his wedding night.

Otherwise, all is quiet on the Kurdish front—too quiet in the view of Kurdish ethnic leaders. They want eagerly to bring progress to their fellow Kurds, a non-Arab Moslem minority that claims more than two million of Iraq's nine million citizens.

Nine months have passed since the end of nine years of intermittent combat between the Baghdad government's ground and air forces and 20,000 Kurdish rebel soldiers. They were fighting to be their own masters.

But as the main Kurdish chief, Gen. Mustafa al-Barzani, told a visitor here in mid-December, "to lead a people in peace is more difficult than to lead it in war; it is easier to fight than to achieve development."

The war-weary Baghdad government granted the Kurds a large measure of autonomy when it made peace in March. But it has so far withheld the economic aid necessary to make up for the damage and deprivation they had suffered in recent decades.

### New Shooting Feared

Arab officials say the Baghdad government's other economic problems make it difficult to help the Kurds. They say that Soviet and East German aid may be used for construction in Kurdish areas. But there is already some fear in Baghdad that if the Kurds are dissatisfied with what aid they get, Gen. Barzani's men may start shooting again.

Distrusting the government, the general stays in the mountainous northeast, the Kurds' perennial stronghold.

He received a luncheon guest in a hilltop resthouse here, 20 miles west of the Iranian border. Then the visitor, the general and 20 members of the Central Committee of his Kurdish Democratic party partook of a chicken lunch with their fingers. They ate standing up in a drafty banquet hall while marksmen in billowing Kurdish pantalons stood guard outside.

Kurds are wary by nature, because they have been fighting on and off for centuries in this part of the world, notably against the Turks before the Arabs came to power.

The collapse of the Ottoman Empire left them split up by the new borders set after World War I. Eight million Kurds now live generally amicably in Iran, Turkey, Syria and the Soviet Union.

Yet Kurdish-Arab tension in Iraq continues—and was greatly heightened last month when several unidentified men fired about 100 shots into a car that General Barzani's son Idris had been driving around Baghdad a few hours before.

Some high-ranking Kurds say the attack was carried out by mercenaries with the connivance or knowledge of Arab officials who do not want peace. Others dismiss it as a minor matter.

### Will Keep Peace

Nonetheless, both Kurdish and Arab leaders say they intend to keep the peace agreement that ended their war.

The Baghdad government bears no love for the Kurds, but it is proud of having ended the war.

Accordingly, as a gesture of good faith, the Arab authorities are permitting the Minister of Northern Affairs, a Kurd named M. M. A. Rahman to be their spokesman on Kurdish affairs. And they allowed this correspondent to travel without official escort northward into what Kurds call Iraqi Kurdistan.

"Nothing was being built in Kurdish territory during the fighting and what was built already was bombarded," Mr. Rahman said in an interview in his modest Baghdad office.

He said literacy among rural Kurds was less than 10 percent, lower than for the equivalent

Arab population. Kurdish schoolbooks are scarce. Tuberculosis, trachoma, typhoid and malaria are widespread among the Kurds, he reported, more so than in Arab areas.

"These illnesses come from negligence and bad nourishment," the minister said, "They are the illnesses of war."

### A Note of Amity

The Kurds' problems became increasingly obvious during the trip northward in a taxi, although the first provincial center, Kirkuk, provided a note of amity.

In the heart of the town's old quarter, 145 miles from Baghdad, visiting Kurds were serenely worshipping along with Arabs at the Nebi Daniel Mosque.

In a bazaar nearby, an amiable old Arab merchant, Haj Mustafa Othman, said, "We sell more turbans now because there is no fighting and Kurds can come from far away to shop."

At Erbil, 200 miles north of Baghdad, a new governor and deputy governor, both Kurds, have been installed under the terms of the peace accord.

Throngs of Erbil Kurds, many armed, lounged in the low-ceilinged palace halls when the deputy governor, Kanaby Abdullah, received a visitor.

"During the war, the government ran the city by day, but by night it was controlled by Gen. Barzani's men and no one could go out," Mr. Abdullah, a Barzani follower, said proudly through an interpreter.

The poverty that the Kurds complain of was vividly evident beyond Erbil, in the rugged country that the Iraqi Army was never able to pacify. Local residents were rebuilding two villages that had been demolished by invading troops, along with hundreds of others, over the years.

The Kurds complain that the central government has paid for building only 3,000 new Kurdish houses this year, although government officials contend that even this was an administrative triumph in the Middle East.

### Men and Women Hike

Kurds, both men and women, hiked along the mountain roads for lack of even donkeys to ride, and soldiers of Gen. Barzani's irregular army were digging ditches for lack of other jobs.

A handful of the general's soldiers lounged outside Galalah, a mountain town near here that was never conquered in the war.

In the market stalls, Kurdish peasants were buying small trinkets, such as brass knuckles. Displays of flimsy shawls were eyed by women of the Barlek tribe. Some of them still wear nose studs in one nostril.

Gen. Barzani's strength as a leader is that he commands the loyalty of rural Kurds and can forge unity among the often bickering tribes. Opposition to his leadership has faded since the war ended.

The general wore the traditional Kurdish dagger, turban and pantaloons as he met his visitor in an antechamber of the resthouse, which was furnished with fringed cushions.

RECEIVED IN  
REGISTRY No. 10

14 JAN 1971

NEQ 1/3

### An Erect, Martial Figure

At 67, he cut an erect and martial figure with his black brows and cartridge belt. As he spoke he gestured with a pocket knife that he used to whittle on a cigarette holder made from a hollow stick.

The general vehemently denied Arab reports that his movement had been aided by Israel during the war.

"The Arabs, when they have enemies, they say anything against them, regardless of whether it is right or wrong," he said through an interpreter, "this propaganda will not work."

He said there was no thought now of creating a greater Kurdistan by linking Kurdish areas in different countries. This was a dream of some Kurdish nationalists in the past, but he dismissed it, saying, "Everything is according to what is possible, and we do not have such an idea; now we are talking about the autonomy that we have."

He also denied reports that his Kurdish Democratic party, the political arm of his movement, had a Marxist tinge. He said, "We are a national party, we are moderate people and we are not having any Marxist ideas."

Mr. E. J. ... 13/1

Enter a copy

No Chancery, Baghdad

copy sent 13/1, u.c.s

14/1

Regy Frachia pt. 18/14/1



WOULD-BE ASSASSINS IN BAGHDAD CAUGHT

Entw

Iraq

7

The Iraqi authorities have arrested the persons responsible for the attempt on the life of Idris Barzani, Mulla Mustafa's son, in Baghdad, according to Baghdad newspapers today.

Idris' car came under fire as it drove through a Baghdad street, but he was not in it. An aide, who was in it, was seriously injured. Idris had gone up to the north the day before. The incident threatened to strain relations between Kurds and the Iraqi Government, and Mulla Mustafa demanded strong action to bring the persons responsible to justice.

Baghdad papers have not disclosed the identity of the would-be assassins, but said that they will be referred to trial.

NEQ 1/3

RECEIVED IN  
REGISTRY No. 10  
- 9 FEB 1971



UNCLASSIFIED



Enter & submit  
plus pp mentioned in  
para 3.

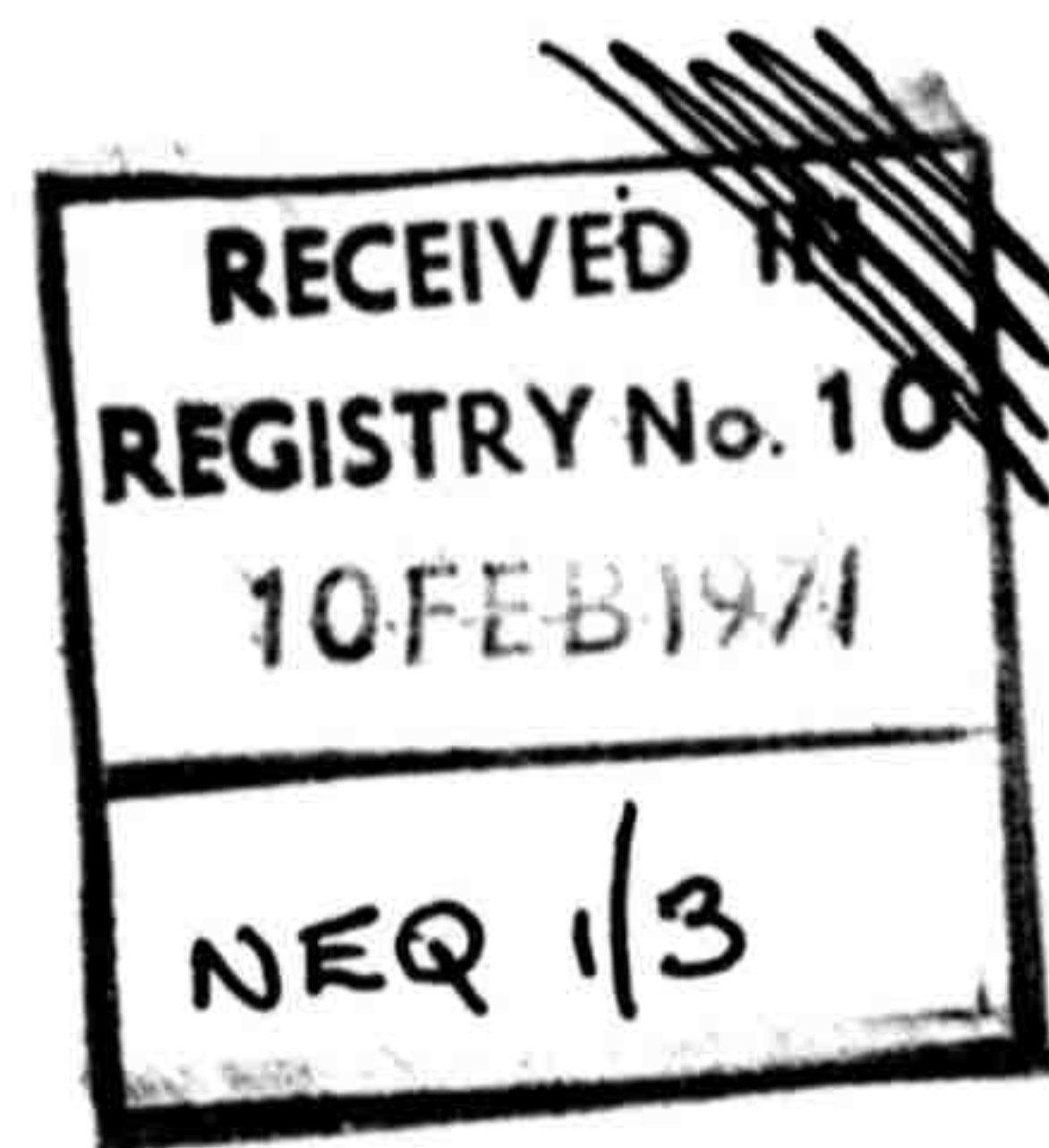
BRITISH EMBASSY

BAGHDAD

8

5 February 1971

Miss V E Beckett  
Near Eastern Department  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office  
London SW1



Dear Veronica,  
AID FOR THE KURDS

1. Thank you for your letter NEQ1/2 of 11 January: I am sorry that we have been so preoccupied with other matters that we have failed to spark sooner.

2. I enclose a letter from Donald Hawley to War on Want which I should be grateful if you would pass on. We quite agree with you that War on Want sounds much the most likely of the charitable organisations to help in this case. passed on 11/2

3. I also enclose a personal letter to the man I remember being in touch with during the summer about aid for Jordan. Before passing it on I should be most grateful if you could check that I have got his name right and fill in any initials. (You will find the papers on the file dealing with the "first" Jordan crisis in June last year: War on Want contributed plasma, give-and-take sets, bandages and so forth, and I remember Dr Rosenberg as being particularly helpful and co-operative.)

Correspondence at beginning  
of file NEJ 19/3. (1970)

Yours,  
Christopher.

A C D S MacRae

Copies sent 11/2

Regy

Please  
Copy to  
Mr. Foyt, ODA

Mr. Egan to see

Both letters have  
been passed on.

Regy for action

then p.c.

11/2

11/2

11/2



5 February 1971

The Reverend W A Kerr  
Director of Projects  
War on Want  
2b The Grove  
Ealing  
LONDON W5

I am writing in the hope of interesting your organisation in an area of want which exists in Iraq.

Iraq has, as you are probably aware, been torn by an intermittent civil war between the Kurds in the north and the Central Government for about 10 years. However on 11 March 1970 an agreement was reached between the two sides setting out a basis for future cooperation. Some genuine progress has already been made in repairing the ravages of the civil war and a number of displaced Kurds have been re-settled. Many villages have been re-built, but a great deal still remains to be done, as a very large number of these Kurdish villages suffered severe devastation during the war years.

I recently visited the Kurdish area myself and I know that there is a great deal of work in the medical and rehabilitation spheres which is still necessary. It occurs to me, therefore, that your organisation might be interested. Already some interest is being shown by other countries, not least, of course the bloc countries.

I would be very grateful if you would let me have your general reactions to the possibility of your doing something here. If you are interested in the idea, I will of course fill you in with as much detail as you need.

D F Hawley  
Chargé d'Affaires



**BRITISH EMBASSY**

**BAGHDAD**

**5 February 1974**

**Dr D. S. Rosenberg**  
**War on Want**

- 1. You may remember that we met last summer several times in the context of aid for Jordan (and also for the Yemen) when I was Desk Officer for Israel in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office at the time and occasionally "standing in" for Jordan as well.**
- 2. My Charge d'Affaires has just sent a letter to the Rev W A Kerr about the possibility of War on Want interesting itself in the Kurds (copy enclosed). I have no idea whether, in fact, your people will think that this is a starter; but I do think that it is a field in which there is certainly a very real need for outside help. If you would like any further information on this on a personal basis, please do not hesitate to write.**

**A C D S MacRae**



AINOTNNNN

A

BBC MON TESTING 10.00

NNNNKT

BBC A

*Heist*

RECEIVED
REGISTRY No. 10
12 FEB 1971
NEQ 1/3

9

VB

Enter: Kurds

# A7 IRAQ: KURDISH PARTY MERGER

(IRAQI NEWS AGENCY-INA) BAGHDAD: THE KURDISTANI REVOLUTIONARY PARTY HAS ANNOUNCED THE DISSOLUTION OF ALL ITS ORGANISATIONS AND ITS MERGER WITH THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KURDISTAN (DPK) UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF MUSTAFA BARZANI. THE KURDISTANI REVOLUTIONARY PARTY WAS FORMED IN 1964 WHEN THE JALAL TALBANI -IBRAHIM AHMAD GROUP SPLIT FROM THE DPK.

THE KURDISTANI PARTY SAID IN A STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE KURDISH NEWSPAPER 'AL-TAKHI' TODAY THAT THE OBJECT OF THE MERGER WAS TO ELIMINATE DIVISION AND CLOSE ALL GAPS IN THE KURDISH PEOPLE'S RANKS AND TO STRENGTHEN THE UNITY OF THE PROGRESSIVE NATIONALIST KURDISH MOVEMENT.

*pub 12/2*

END BBC MON 11/2 ZA 1430 KY



REPUBLIC OF IRAQBAGHDAD PRESS SAYS ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE  
BARZANI'S SON WAS AIMED TO WEAKEN IRAQ UNITY

Kurds

Both Baghdad newspapers, AL THAWRA, which speaks for the Iraqi Baathist regime, and AL TAAKHI, organ of the Kurdish Democratic Party, Wednesday came out simultaneously against what they described as "attempts to weaken national unity" between the ruling Baath Party in Iraq and the Kurds.

Both newspapers have devoted their main editorials to the abortive attempt staged last December to assassinate Idris Barzani, son of the Kurdish leader, Mulla Mustafa Barzani. The Iraqi authorities had earlier this week arrested the persons responsible for the attempt. According to earlier press reports, the December attempt was made when Idris' car came under fire while driving through a Baghdad street; but Idris was not in it. Instead, one of his aides in the car was seriously injured. The incident threatened to strain relations between the Kurds and the Iraqi Government. (See our bulletin of Feb. 2nd).

National Unity. AL THAWRA accused some elements of having capitalized on the incident in a move to undermine the national unity of Iraq and try to create a conflict between the Baath Party and the Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP).

But, the paper stressed, no matter how hard these elements are trying to create an Iraqi-Kurdish conflict, "the alliance between the Baath and the KDP is much stronger." Without identifying these elements, AL THAWRA described them as "opportunists, traitors, plotters and saboteurs... acting in behalf of the imperialist and reactionary quarters."

The paper charged that these quarters had often tried to plot against the Baathist revolution in Iraq, which it said was brought about by the present Baghdad regime two and a half years ago. "Nothing", it said, "could alter the course of this Revolution... and no plots would ever succeed to undermine the national unity" which the present regime has effected mainly through the Baathist-Kurdish Declaration of peace of last March.

AL THAWRA emphasized that the Baath Party and KDP alliance came into being immediately after the Baghdad Government concluded the peace agreement with the Kurds on March 11th, 1970, thus ending the long civil strife in the North. "Therefore," the paper continued, "the Revolution is now up to its promise that no traitor, or plotter or saboteur will go unpunished." It said those who have been arrested for having attempted to assassinate Idris Barzani will be "severely punished." The would-be assassins were scheduled to go on trial shortly.

Opportunists. AL TAAKHI's editorial was on the same lines as that of AL THAWRA. It said the would-be assassins will be severely punished not only because they had attempted to murder Mulla Mustafa's son, but because they belonged to a group of "opportunists... which had never let a chance escape without trying to undermine the national unity of Iraq."

The KDP organ praised the prevailing relations between the Baathist regime and the Kurds. It stressed that all those elements who are trying to spread internal dissent and create a conflict between the Baghdad regime and the Kurds should be eliminated.

The paper said the March 11th Declaration of peace between the Baathist regime and the Kurds "had marked the beginning of the end of those subversive elements."

\*\*\*\*\*

pmb



Day's Main News And Trends, Cont'd

mandos killed in action with the Israelis, and in fighting with Jordanian authorities are buried. Some Beirut papers, such as AL KIFAH, described the procession as a "show of force" to demonstrate that the commando movement had not been suppressed.

(Significance is attached to the commando announcement that arms were redistributed to the militia in the Hamran area. The question raised is whether arms will be given out again to militia in other parts of Jordan, and whether this meant the end of last month's agreement).

TALABANIST FACTION DISBANDS, JOINS "K.D.P."  
Soviet Publication Complains of Anti-Communist Drive

Iraq

The breakaway Kurdish faction in Iraq, led by Jalal Talabani and Ibrahim Ahmed, has dissolved itself and its members joined the Kurdish Democratic Party led by Mulla Mustafa Barzani. The announcement was made in a statement issued by the faction, self-styled, "The Kurdish Revolutionary Party", and published yesterday in Baghdad's KDP's AL TAAKHI. The statement carried the signature of the KRP, but not apparently the signatures of Talabani and Ahmed.

The two Kurdish leftists broke away from the KDP in 1964, after a conflict with Barzani. They, and 200 of their men, were then driven by the Barzanists into neighbouring Persia. Talabani and Ahmed returned to Baghdad in 1966, and cooperated with the regime then of former President Abdel Rahman Aref. They later cooperated with the Baathist regime, which seized power in 1968, and their followers fought on side of the Iraqi army against Barzani. When the Kurdish settlement was reached in March last year, the Government dropped its support to the Talabaniists, and then efforts were made to bring about reconciliation between them. After the settlement, Ahmed had gone to live in London, and Talabani came to reside in Beirut, where he began to write for leftist and Marxist publications.

The end of the Talabaniist dissension is yet another gain by the Barzanists, who have become the major force in Iraq after the ruling Baath Party. This week, President Bakr, accompanied by the top Baathist leaders, paid the first visit ever by an Iraqi President to the KDP headquarters in Baghdad (see Page 6).

Communists. Meanwhile, a Soviet publication has condemned what it described as repressive measures in Iraq against the local communists. Moscow's SOVIET RUSSIA, in an article reproduced by TASS, commented on the recent death in prison in Baghdad of two communist leaders, Kazem Al Jassem and Aziz Hamid. The publication made a special effort to avoid attacking the Iraqi regime, noting that the Government dissociated itself from responsibility for the death of the two communists. It, however, hit out strongly at "reactionary elements" which, it said, were still active in anti-communist suppression.

FIVE MILLION DOLLARS FROM U.S. ACCEPTED

Lebanon

Two newspapers here today, AL ANWAR and AL MOHARRER, both pro-UAR, reported that the Lebanese Government has decided to accept a gift of \$ 5 million from the U.S. to help Lebanon strengthen its internal security. AL MOHARRER quoted Finance and Acting Defense Minister Elias Saba as confirming this in a statement to reporters yesterday. He was quoted as declaring that the money will go to strengthen the country's internal security forces. Both AL ANWAR and MOHARRER quoted former Premier Dr Abdullah Yaffi as criticizing the Government's decision, and recalling that the US aid to Lebanon was decided at the time the U.S. allocated \$500 million for Israel in military assistance.

pb



**REPUBLIC OF IRAQ****PRESS HIGHLIGHTS BAKR'S VISIT TO KDP OFFICES**

Kurds

The Iraqi press yesterday devoted to play to the visit made by President Ahmed Hassan Al Bakr to the Baghdad offices of the Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) early this week. The purpose of the visit was "to express the good wishes of the Iraqi President, people and the Baath Party, to the Kurdish people and the leaders of the KDP" on the occasion of the Bairam feast.

Significantly, this is the first call ever made by an Iraqi President to the KDP quarters in Baghdad. President Bakr was accompanied by Vice President Saleh Mahdi Ammash, the Assistant Secretary General of the ruling Baath Party, Shibli Aisami, and a number of Government and Baathist leaders. According to the newspapers, the Iraqi leaders were received by the head of KDP's Baghdad branch and members of the Party's Politburo.

Prior to Bakr's visit, the President had received a cable from the KDP leader, Mulla Mustafa Barzani, congratulating the regime on the feast. The papers said that in his cable to Bakr, Barzani had "expressed his appreciation of the regime and the cooperation of the Baath Party with the KDP... Barzani was confident that the Baathist-KDP alliance was strong."

At the KDP quarters, the Iraqi leaders were assured of the close cooperation between the Kurdish and Iraqi masses, and the "alliance between the KDP and the Baath Party." The Kurdish leaders said this alliance was strong enough "to foil all the attempts staged by imperialism, Zionism and reaction." They said that subversive elements were in vain trying to undermine this alliance, "which constituted the base for national unity in Iraq."

The Baathist leaders, in turn, were reported to have stressed the importance of the alliance with the Kurds, "particularly at a stage when Zionism, imperialism and the reactionary elements were plotting to create national dissent" inside the country. They reportedly said that the subversive elements were annoyed and worried at the "Baathist-Kurdish alliance."

**IRAQIS IN NEW YORK.** At the same time, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported yesterday that the Iraqi residents in New York, including students, have celebrated the 8th anniversary of the Baathist coup of 1963 against the "isolationist regime" of Abdel Karim Qassem. According to the agency, a rally was held in New York in which members of the Iraqi mission at the UN took part. A film depicting life in "modern Iraq" was shown, while the "Voice of the Arabs" radio in Detroit broadcast special programmes on Iraq in Arabic. Addressing the rally, a member of the UN mission declared that a special Iraqi club would soon be set up in New York.

**IMPORT LICENSES.** The Baghdad papers yesterday reported that the Government has so far issued 1,500 import licenses to the private sector for the purchase of various products needed in Iraq. These licenses were part of a new import programme introduced by the Government lately to boost both, the private and public sectors.

The main items to be imported under the new licenses would be raw materials, and products needed for the local industry, agriculture, transport and communications.

As to the public sector, the Government has reportedly allocated 399,408,355 Iraqi dinars for imports, in accordance with a new economic development plan. The Undersecretary of the Ministry of Economy was yesterday quoted as saying that the import budget for this year had an increase of 10 percent over that of last year. He said the move to increase the Iraqi imports was commensurate with the country's plans for boosting local production.

\*\*\*\*\*



CONFIDENTIAL



BRITISH EMBASSY

BAGHDAD

1/1

13 February 1971

Miss V E Beckett  
Near Eastern Department  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office  
London SW1

RECEIVED IN REGISTRY No. 10 1 FEB 1971 NEQ 1/3
---

Mr. Egan  
14/2

Dear Veronica,

KURDISH AFFAIRS

1. After the 'Id, the press here has been making a certain amount of play with the unity between the Kurds and the Central Government and also within the ranks of the Kurds themselves.
2. On the latter, Al Taakhzi published on 10 February a Manifesto issued by the "Kurdish Revolutionary Party" declaring their solidarity with the KDP. I attach a copy of our translation of this article. This seems to be a ploy to get the Talabanists back into the fold without their losing too much face. You may recall that, for some time after Talabani and his followers broke with Mulla Mustapha, they claimed that they, not the Barzanists, were the rightful KDP. Now, after last summer's reconciliation, the Talabanists have adopted the title of the "Kurdish Revolutionary Party", only to allow themselves formally to be united with, and subsumed under, the KDP. The KDP have duly applauded the step . . .
3. At about the same time, President Bakr paid a pointed 'Id visit to the KDP office in Baghdad. This was rather more than a common courtesy, since during the 'Id formal calls are traditionally made in the opposite direction: most notables (including Ambassadors) flock to the Palace to pay respects to the President. The KDP, in an enthusiastic if constipated official statement, described the visit as "furnishing the common struggle of our two parties with new consistences of solidarity so as to build up a robust foundation round which all the sincere national forces will cluster". (!). I am not sure what this build-up portends; but I imagine no more than that the Ba'ath feel obliged to give public evidence of their continuing determination to make the Kurdish agreement stick.

CONFIDENTIAL



CONFIDENTIAL



Miss V E Beckett

13 February 1971

4. Incidentally, you may have been wondering whatever became of the Idris Barzani affair (see Jenner's letter 1/4 of 31 January)(?) The answer is that it seems to be fizzling out. We had heard reports that about ten arrests were made in Mosul a few weeks ago and these seemed likely to be connected with the list that Mulla Mustapha gave to Ian McDowell the Reuters correspondent (our tel no 882 of 22 December). You will have noticed in the Summary of World Broadcasts for 5 February that "the authorities had succeeded in identifying those who tried to assassinate Idris. They were now being interrogated and would stand trial". No doubt Mulla Mustapha himself does not by any means regard the file as closed: but at least it no longer seems an explosive issue between the KDP and the Ba'ath, as President Bakr's 'Id visitation confirms.

Yours,

Christopher.

A C D S MacRae

copied to:

P Joy Esq, British Embassy Beirut

Chancery Tehran

Chancery Kuwait

CONFIDENTIAL



BAGHDAD PRESS EXTRACTS

British Embassy, Baghdad.

Thursday - February 11, 1971.

EDITORIALS:

Al-Jumhuriyah:

These papers carry no editorials.

Al-Fatrah:

Al-Taqdith:

On the occasion of the dissolution of the Kurdish Revolutionary Party which has now joined the Kurdish Democratic Party, this paper carried an editorial praising the Manifesto of March which it considered as representing a major victory for the people of Iraq.

The writer hails the appeal made by Saïyid Mustafa al Barazani to all the Kurds in which he asked them to forget the past and to bury it and also to lend a helping hand for uniting the ranks of the people of Iraq.

The writer says that the unity of the Kurdish people had been the aim of the Kurdish Democratic Party. Since this unity has been achieved the Party calls upon all its members to understand this fact and work sincerely and to cooperate for the achievement of this aim.

NEWS ITEMS:

Al-Taqdith:

Publishes a Manifesto issued by the Kurdish Revolutionary Party on the 10th of February 1971 addressed to all its members and supporters.

The Manifesto says that the Manifesto of March brought about new circumstances in the country. It says that the admission of self-government for Kurdistan of Iraq and the victory achieved by the Kurdish Democratic Party under the leadership of the Barazani have shifted the Kurdish national movement to a new stage which necessitated radical changes in the relations between the political forces of the Kurdish national movement.

The Manifesto says that the Kurdish Revolutionary Party held a conference in December 1970 to study the new circumstances and to develop an ideological line to define their relations with the Kurdish Democratic Party in particular, and that the Conference accepted in principle the unity of the Kurdish movement by joining the Kurdish Democratic Party as a means for closing the gaps in the ranks of the Kurdish people and strengthening the unity of the liberal Kurdish national movement, which is considered the corner-stone, and to define the unity of the /revolutionary.....



Al-Taakhi: (contd.)

revolutionary and progressive forces in their struggle for achieving all the rights and democratic freedoms of the people of Iraq and the national rights of the Kurdish people and their attitude towards Imperialism, reaction and Zionism and their aggressive schemings.

The Manifesto says that the Conference had decided to send a deputation to the headquarters of Saiyid Barazani for communicating the resolutions of the Conference to him. The deputation held a meeting with the leaders of the Kurdish Democratic Party at their head the Barazani, who welcomed the decisions of the Kurdish Revolutionary Party and discussed with members of the deputation the steps which must be taken to establish a strong party unity. A higher committee was set up of representatives of the two parties under the direct supervision of the Barazani to take in hand the implementation of the measures agreed upon. The committee carried out its task and arrangements were made to add representatives of bodies and organisations of the Kurdish Revolutionary Party to the K.D.P. Such being the case, there was no reason to maintain an independent entity for the Kurdish Revolutionary Party, and the latter, therefore, decided to dissolve all its organisations and to struggle in the ranks of the Kurdish Democratic Party under leadership of Mustafa al Barazani.

The Manifesto concludes by calling upon the Kurdish people to work sincerely for safeguarding the democratic rights of the people of Iraq and the nationalist rights of the Kurdish people, including self-government for Kurdistan, and to support the struggle of the Arab peoples against Imperialism and Zionism and their aggressive schemings. The Manifesto also calls upon all members of the Kurdish Revolutionary Party and the Kurdish Democratic Party under the leadership of Mustafa al Barazani to struggle for strengthening this unity further.

The Kurdish Democratic Party has also issued a manifesto dated 10th February 1971 on the subject of the manifesto issued by the Kurdish Revolutionary Party.

The Kurdish Democratic Party welcomes the manifesto of the Kurdish Revolutionary Party and calls upon members and organisations of the Kurdish Democratic Party to appreciate this step and lend it such attention as is due to it.

A Republican Ordinance has been issued awarding the rank of Police Lieutenant to Dr. Ibrahim Yusuf Matti.

It has been decided to reinstate Retired Judge Ali Sultan for service in the Ministry of Justice.

/A decision....



**Merger of Kurdish Parties in Iraq (Text)** The Kurdish Revolutionary Party has announced the dissolution of all its organisations and its merger with the Kurdish Democratic Party under the leadership of Mustafa Barzani. The Kurdish Revolutionary Party was formed in 1964 when the group of Jalal Talbani and Ibrahim Ahmad split from the Kurdish Democratic Party. The Kurdish Party said in a statement issued by the Kurdish newspaper 'At-Takhi' today that this step had been taken to eliminate division and bridge all the gaps in the ranks of our Kurdish people and to strengthen the unity of the progressive Kurdish nationalist movement. This movement, the statement added, was the basis of the rejuvenation of the unity of the revolutionary and progressive forces and of their struggle for all the democratic rights and liberties of the Iraqi people, for the national rights of the Kurdish people and against imperialism, reaction, Zionism and their aggressive schemes. The statement declares that the dissolution of the Kurdish Revolutionary Party and its merger with the Kurdish Democratic Party had been carried out after contacts between the officials of the Parties under the supervision of Barzani himself. During these contacts, the statement concludes, the two sides agreed on the measures to be implemented. (Iraqi News Agency in Arabic 11.52 GMT 11.2.71)

RECEIVED IN  
REGISTRY No. 10  
19 FEB 1971

NEQ 1/3

Enter  
mk

13



NNNN  
X  
BBC B

*Handwritten signature*

RECEIVED IN REGISTRY No. 10 11 MAR 1971 NEQ 1/3
--

*Enter: Kurds JB*  
*14*  
*11/3*

B61 IRAQ: AL-HADITHI GIVEN EXTRA POWERS

(IRAQI NEWS AGENCY-INA) BAGHDAD: THE REVOLUTION COMMAND COUNCIL HAS GIVEN REVOLUTION COMMAND COUNCIL MEMBER, LABOUR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS MINISTER, AND CHAIRMAN OF THE PEACE COMMITTEE MURTADA AL-HADITHI ALL THE LEGAL POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRIME MINISTER IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 11TH MARCH PROCLAMATION. THE DECISION TO THIS EFFECT, PUBLISHED HERE TODAY, MAKES THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS ISSUED BY AL-HADITHI MANDATORY WITHOUT REFERRING THEM TO OTHER AUTHORITIES, EVEN THOUGH SUCH DECISIONS ORIGINALLY REQUIRED THE APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT OR THE PRIME MINISTER.

END BBC MON 10/3 JL (KY) 2203



NNNN  
BBC A

A11 IRAQ: KURDISH LEADER SAYS COOPERATION WITH BAATH PARTY  
CONTINUING

(IRAQI NEWS AGENCY) BAGHDAD: THE LEADER OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY  
OF KURDISTAN (DPK) MUSTAFA BARZANI, SAYS IN A STATEMENT PUBLISHED  
IN THE WEEKLY 'ALIF BA' THAT IMPORTANT POSITIVE RESULTS HAVE BEEN  
ACHIEVED SINCE THE 11TH MARCH STATEMENT (ED: SETTLING THE  
KURDISH PROBLEM), WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN  
UNITING THE IRAQI PEOPLE'S FORCES AND PROMOTING DOMESTIC PEACE  
AND STABILITY.

ON RELATIONS BETWEEN HIS PARTY AND THE SOCIALIST ARAB BAATH  
PARTY, BARZANI SAID: WE ARE CONTINUING COOPERATION WITH THE PARTY  
AND GOVERNMENT IN THE INTEREST OF THE IRAQI PEOPLE AND THE COUNTRY.

MF BBC MON 10/3 ZA

A11 KURDISH 2: LEADERS OF DISSOLVED REVOLUTIONARY PARTY WORKING  
WITH DPK

THE PAPER SAYS THAT THE DPK CENTRAL COMMITTEE HELD A THREE-DAY  
MEETING UNDER BARZANI IN KLALAH, NORTHERN IRAQ, WHICH ENDED ON  
SATURDAY. THE COMMITTEE DISCUSSED MATTERS RELATED TO THE 11TH MARCH  
STATEMENT AND TO THE STRENGTHENING OF THE ALLIANCE WITH THE  
BAATH PARTY AND OTHER NATIONALIST FORCES.

IT IS ALSO REPORTED THAT THE LEADERS OF THE DISSOLVED  
KURDISH REVOLUTIONARY PARTY--THE GROUP OF JALAL AL-TALBANI  
AND IBRAHIM AHMAD - NOW LIVE IN THE VILLAGE OF KLALAH, WHERE  
BARZANI ALSO LIVES. ALTHOUGH THEY DO NOT HOLD ANY KEY POSTS  
IN THE PARTY, THEY ARE NOW WORKING IN THE VARIOUS DPK OFFICES  
AND BRANCHES.

END BBC MON 10/3 ZA KY V604



NEAR EASTERN SELF

115

D So (West)



(SPECIAL REPORTS)Enter NEQ 1/3  
My 5  
Kurds, Iraq

AFTER A YEAR SINCE THE MARCH 11 DECLARATION  
Kurds Are Quiet, Their Relations With Regime Are Good

To the outside world, the Baathist regime in Baghdad is hardly synonymous with positive achievements. It has, however, been able to bring into check one of the most serious problems that had plagued Iraq for many years: the Kurdish unrest.

Today, and on the first anniversary of the March 11th Declaration which set down the principles for settlement of the Kurdish insurrection in northern Iraq, the relations between the Kurdish nationalists under Mulla Mustafa Barzani and the Iraqi Government are fairly good.

The occasion today was to be celebrated in a big way to reaffirm the adherence of both sides to the agreement. There was to be a mass demonstration in Baghdad under the supervision of what the Iraqi press described as the "great alliance between the Baath Party and the Kurdish Democratic Party" (KDP). Festivities were planned in the northern areas, at which Mr Taha Al Jazrawi, the Minister of Industry and a prominent member of the Revolutionary Command Council, will represent the regime. He will inaugurate a few development projects to serve as a testimony to the Government's promises to undertake economic development and reconstruction of the north.

Kurdish Gesture. Last month, the Kurds took a move which was indicative of their satisfaction with what has thus far been fulfilled of the provisions of the March 11th Declaration: they turned over to the Iraqi authorities the heavy weapons in their possession, and their radio transmitters.

Article 11 of the March Declaration provided that the insurgents were to hand over to the Government their clandestine radio station and heavy weapons, this, however, to be done during the "last stage" of implementation of the provisions of the Declaration. It took the Kurds almost one year to agree to turn them over to the Government --but this indicated that most of the provisions had been carried out.

The Kurdish gesture had been preceded by the Government decision to pay a monthly salary to former members of the Pesh Mergha, the Kurdish irregular army, who had left the army and were now without employment. This did not mean, however, that the Pesh Mergha had been disbanded. The Government has promised to turn the Kurdish forces into a National Border Guard. Although the formal government decision has not been taken yet, the Pesh Mergha have been acting as a de facto police force in the Kurdish areas.

Earlier, the Government had reinstated Kurds who had left or were discharged from the civil service, the police force or army. The Kurdish language is now taught in schools in northern Iraq along with the Arabic language, and a Kurdish Cultural Council has been established. In the new provisional constitution, issued last July, one article stated that the Iraqi people "are formed of two nationalities, Arab and Kurdish." The inclusion of the article in the constitution had been stipulated in the March 11th Declaration.

The Kurds are to have representatives in the promised 100-man National Council, or parliament, and reports from Baghdad recently said that the KDP leadership had been meeting to choose the representatives. There was no indication yet as to how many they will be. One of the provisions in the March 11th Declaration said that the Kurds will be represented in the "legislature" in proportion of their number to the total number of the Iraqi people.

pull



SPECIAL REPORTS, Cont'dKurds, Iraq

The Difficulty. A formal census of the number of Kurds in Iraq is yet to be made, and this may prove to be the most difficult part of the Declaration to carry out. A census is necessary to determine the proportion of the Kurds to the rest of the Iraqis, and to decide where they constitute a majority.

The crux of the March 11th Declaration stated that the Iraqi state would take the necessary measures to unify the Muhafazats (districts) and administrative units where Kurds form a majority "in accordance with official statistics" to ensure that the "Kurdish people exercise their full national rights and enjoy autonomy."

The census was planned for last October under supervision of UN statistics experts, who were to act more like observers than anything else. However, the count-taking was postponed without any official explanation, and the Kurds did not make an undue fuss about it.

Unofficial reports said that a conflict had developed about the administration of the oil-rich Kirkuk region. Mulla Mustafa was reported to have insisted at the beginning that Kirkuk should be part of the Kurdish autonomy, but the Government in Baghdad rejected the request, maintaining that the majority of the people of Kirkuk were Arab not Kurdish. The Kurds were reported to have countered that Kurds who had been forced to either emigrate from Kirkuk or who had joined the insurrection during its 10 years, must be allowed to return to Kirkuk. They also asked that Arab tribes that had been settled in the Kirkuk area be sent back to their original homes in southern Iraq. These tribes were reported to have been moved there first by the regime of the late Lt-General Abdel Kerim Kassem, under whose term the Kurdish war began, and then more were brought into Kirkuk by the Baathists during their first regime in Baghdad between March and November, 1963.

The argument threatened to turn into an outright conflict, and both sides agreed to postpone the matter pending further discussions. The Kurds were reported to have agreed in the end they will be willing to share with the Government in the administration of the Kirkuk district. At any rate, some reports from Baghdad said that a new date for the census may be announced during current celebrations of the first anniversary of the March 11th Declaration.

Kurds Dominate. One reason the Kurds did not make an issue of the postponement of the census was the fact that outside the cities, they are in actual control of the northern areas. They continue to run their own affairs appoint their mayors, and civil servants.

Everytime a problem arises, Barzani would send for Iraqi officials to come up to see him. More often than not, the man who would go is Sidat Hussein Takriti, the Assistant Secretary General of the Baath Party, the Deputy President of the RCC, and the man often described as the power behind the scenes. He was the man also who negotiated the March 11th Declaration with Barzani.

The fact is that Mulla Mustafa has not been in Baghdad since his return to Iraq in 1959 from his self-exile in the Soviet Union. He stopped in Baghdad then, and met with the then Premier Abdel Kerim Kassem. The meeting was not productive, even though all the Kurdish demands at the time pertained to their cultural heritage. Disagreement with Kassem turned into conflict, and the Kurdish war started in 1960.

In an interview with Beirut's AL JARIDA, Nafez Jalal, the Kurdish Minister of Agriculture and a member of the KDP leadership, was asked when Barzani would visit Baghdad. His diplomatic answer: "Mr Barzani can visit Baghdad and any part of Iraq any time he wishes because all the country belongs to all of its people."

\*\*\*\*\*



REPUBLIC OF IRAQHADITHI GRANTED FULL EXECUTIVE POWERS  
FOR IMPLEMENTING DECLARATION ON KURDS

Kurds

The Iraqi Revolution Command Council (RCC), the highest authority in Baghdad, has granted full executive powers to Murtada Hadithi for the implementation of the March 11 Declaration on the Kurds, according to the Iraqi News Agency (INA) Wednesday. Hadithi is a member of the RCC, the Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, and the Chairman of the Iraqi-Kurdish Peace Committee.

With the new powers, Hadithi would be issuing decisions on any measures concerning the affairs of the Kurds, without having to get any prior endorsement from the President, the RCC or the Government, the agency said.

Anniversary. The announcement came on the eve of the first anniversary of the March 11 Declaration which had settled the long civil war between the Iraqis and the Kurds. Hadithi's Peace Committee is in charge of supervising the new relations between the Baghdad regime and the Kurdish people in Northern Iraq.

The anniversary was marked in Baghdad yesterday, and a number of Iraqi and Kurdish leaders gave press statements on the occasion, praising what they termed as "the alliance of the Baath Party and the Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP)." (See our bulletin yesterday).

The Baathists. Baghdad's AL THAWRA quoted a Baathist leader as saying that the March 11 Declaration of last year "had expressed the revolutionary and progressive aspiration of the Baath Party to end all the factors of national division." Shebli Al Aisami, the Assistant Secretary General of the ruling Iraqi Baath Party, told AL THAWRA "the most positive result of the Declaration was the elimination of all the factors that had obstructed the course of peace between the Kurds and Iraqis."

Aisami praised the "alliance between the Baath Party and the KDP", and expressed the hope that the two parties would continue to work closely together "for combating the dangers of imperialism, Zionism and reaction...which threaten the July 17th Revolution and the March 11th Declaration." He said some subversive elements were attempting to stand in the way of "the mutual interests and destiny" of the Iraqis and Kurds. "But the Baath Party and KDP will stand together and overcome all difficulties." The July 17th Revolution is a reference to the last Baathist takeover in Iraq in 1968.

The Kurds. At the same time, the Secretary General of the KDP, Habib Mohammed Karim, told AL JOUMHOURIYA yesterday that the Baathist-KDP alliance had put an end to foreign interference: "The Declaration had strengthened our (Iraq's) independence, and no foreigner has now any chance to interfere in Iraq's internal affairs."

He praised the present Baathist regime for having been able to end the civil strife last year. He said the previous regimes in Iraq "had isolated themselves from the people, and therefore they had all failed in negotiating peace with the Kurds. They were backward and influenced by foreign powers."

Hadithi. In an interview, Hadithi told INA he was determined to implement all that had been promised to the Kurds in the March 11 Declaration. Already, he said, the Baghdad regime has implemented a major part of the Declaration, such as introducing extensive educational programs in the North, where Kurdish is now being taught on equal basis with Arabic, and economic and agricultural schemes. He said the Agrarian Reform Law is to be applied soon, whereby the Kurds would receive lands, and a number of industrial projects are being established in the North to boost the Kurdish economic potentials.

\*\*\*\*\*



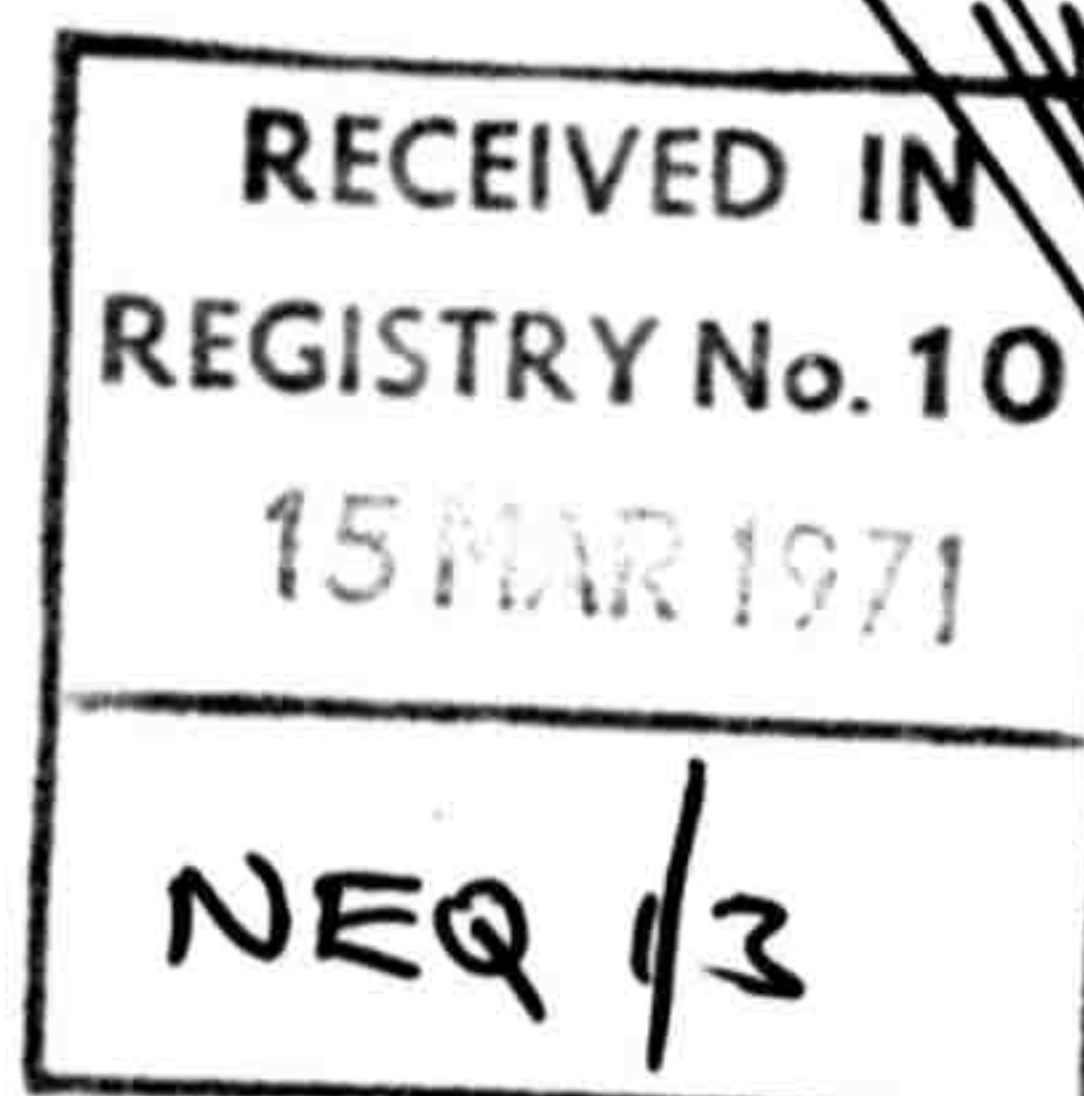


BRITISH EMBASSY

MOSCOW

12 March 1971

Miss V. Beckett  
Near Eastern Department  
F C O



Dear Miss Beckett

# ANNIVERSARY OF THE KURDISH SETTLEMENT

1. Pravda of 11 March devoted an article by its current Middle East specialist A. Vasiliev to the first anniversary of the Kurdish settlement. Although most of it was intended to convey the impression that the Kurds had now to a large extent been integrated, the two final paragraphs showed that, in Soviet eyes at least, the process had not gone far enough and that there was still work to be done. "The cessation of the fratricidal war between the Arabs and the Kurds constituted a blow to the plans of Iraq's enemies, which sought to weaken it and to turn it from its anti-imperialist path. The field of action of internal reactionaries was restricted. However, it is for this reason that forces hostile to the Arabs and the Kurds have not given up their subversive activities directed against the March agreement. Reports are coming in from Iraq about the activities of internal reactionaries, of the agents of Israel and the imperialist powers. They are attempting to increase tension, to provoke conflict between the Arabs and the Kurds even to the point of armed clashes, hoping to push Iraq into a new Civil War.

"The Arab press notes that, in present circumstances, both the Iraqi Government and the Kurds must display sagacity, vigilance and patience. At the time of the signature of the March agreement and in the course of the year, a certain degree of confidence and cooperation between the Kurd leadership and the Iraqi Ba'ath Party has been attained. It is however a fact that the Arab/Kurdish conflict left many divisions, much bitterness and mutual pretensions. In such circumstances extremist attitudes, as displayed both among the Kurds and among the Arabs by certain persons lacking in sufficient restraint and maturity, might harm the Iraqi state".

2. Earlier in the article Vasiliev had paid appropriate tribute to the positive role played by the Iraqi Communist Party in reaching the agreement last year.

Yours ever -  
Nick Livingston  
N H Livingston

C C  
Chancery Baghdad

16

No. 16 came on Thurs  
by Bag 16

We have

no report  
from Baghdad  
yet, I think.

Copy to EESD

Research D

copies  
sent  
16/3

pub

15/3

pub



RESTRICTED

British Embassy

BAGHDAD



17

Miss V E Beckett  
Near Eastern Department  
F C O

15 March 1971

RECEIVED IN  
REGISTRY No. 10  
18 MAR 1971

NEQ 1/3

*Dear Veronica,*

MARCH THE ELEVENTH AND ALL THAT

1. By the time this reaches you, you will have seen the quite full accounts of the celebrations of the anniversary of the signing of the Kurdish agreement on pages 11 and 12 of the Arab World for 11 March and page 6 of that for 12 March.
2. I now enclose a copy of the Baghdad Observer for 11 March which will not only give you a taste of the press here, but carries in full the text of President Bakr's speech.
3. The anniversary itself went off quite quietly. I hope to report at greater length when we have more definite views on the significance of these events.

*Mars,*

*Amirpae.*

A C D S MacRae

P S You will not doubt be intrigued by the item on the back page, bottom right: things took their natural course again and Keyssie won.

*pk  
23/3*

RESTRICTED



THE  
BAGHDAD OBSERVER

PRICE PER COPY

LEBANON	25 Pias.
SYRIA	25 Pias.
U.A.R.	25 MIL.
SUDAN	25 MIL.
JORDAN	25 Fils.
KUWAIT	25 Fils.
QATAR	1 Rial
BAHRAIN	50 Fils.

# Baghdad

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF MOHAMMAD

## PEACE ANN CELEBRA



ag  
co  
re  
th  
es  
a  
ta  
fr  
ue  
th  
tin  
suc  
ira



THE

# Observer

MOHAMMED KHIDHER ABBAS

THURSDAY,  
MARCH 11, 1971  
Vol. IV, No. 950

Price 25 Fils  
Cables: OBSERVER  
P.O. Box 257  
PTT Reg. No. 21

« بغداد اوبزرفر »  
جريدة يومية سياسية  
تصدر عن المؤسسة العامة  
للصحافة والطباعة

## ANNIVERSARY RELATIONS



agents have all led to further complicate the issue to a degree where it appeared something like insoluble. That was especially so after violence for a number of years now has taken the place of democratic, fraternal and objective dialogue dictated by the nature of the national issue and the legitimate and just rights this issue carries to a section of the Iraqi people.

Right from its first days, the Revolution worked for tackling this national issue in a spirit permeated with a sense of self responsibility and the utmost limit of adherence to the revolutionary democratic principles.

The Revolution which nourishes on the theoretical heads.

vention. Among other things, those resolutions said: "The convention stressed that the question of the nationalist ambitions of the Kurds in Iraq takes pride of place in the list of problems confronting the Arab revolutionary movement. Several years have elapsed without any sound solution being achieved for this problem. Because of this, and as a result of arbitrary attempts to solve it, terrible disasters and tragedies have descended upon Arab and Kurdish citizens alike. The forces of imperialism and reaction and the detachments of agents and opportunists always exploited that issue and used failures to solve it as a means for inter-

ventions of the Kurdish masses in their progressive nationalist substance, considering them as legitimate human rights. The party is also fully aware of the strong relationship between the achievement of those legitimate ambitions on the one hand and, on the other, the vigour and soundness of the advance of Iraq's popular masses towards liquidating the residues of imperialism, fully concentrating on the nationalist battle of destiny in Palestine and pressing on with the historic struggle for the achievement of Arab unity, liberty and socialism."

As such, the Revolution which can plannily adhere to the documents and resolutions of the

knit with the struggle of the Arab nation, is one for democracy and for striving against the forces of reaction both within and without the region, the Revolution considers that the primary base of the Arab-Kurdish national unity in Iraq is that the Kurdish nationalist movement, like its Arab counterpart, as a democratic one objectively directed against those reactionary forces themselves. In Iraq, the Kurdish movement is held together within the Arab liberation movement by the unity of struggle (Continued on page 4)

CABLES OF  
GREETINGS  
SAYAM SAITH AL-LOUSHI, the



TODAY IS THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROCLAMATION OF THE HISTORIC MARCH 11 PEACE MANIFESTO, ENDING THE FRATRICIDAL WAR IN THE NORTH AND USHERING IN AN ERA OF ARAB-KURDISH BROTHERHOOD. FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY THE REVOLUTIONARY COMMAND COUNCIL AND ANNOUNCED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC TO THE NATION A YEAR AGO:

"The first 'raison d'être' of the July 17 Revolution was that it came to express the disgust of all masses against the causes and the causers of the June defeat and to reflect Iraq's popular consensus in condemning the former one-man reactionary regime on account of its contribution to that nationalist ordeal — a contribution it made through its defeatist role, complete isolation from the people and utter impotence in solving a host of national issues that were gnawing at the structure of the national set up.

"The solution of such issues constituted the necessary and inevitable step to a determined bid to mobilize all human and material energies of Iraq and

committing them, without any distraction, to the place where they naturally belong — primarily in the frontlines of the battle of destiny of the Arab nation.

"Thereupon, the Revolution, right from its first days, set for itself the task of achieving the national unity of the people of Iraq without any distinction on account of race, language, religion or social background. It has also taken upon itself the task of achieving all necessary conditions political, social and economic — for upholding this unity so that Iraq could address itself with all its possibilities and potentials to the nationalist battle of destiny. In the eyes of the tiny represents the peak of the bitter historic struggle betwe-

en imperialism, Zionism and all countrymen. This will be a new Iraq where all avenues are laid open to the masses through a sincere, collective, national commitment to the territorial unity of the homeland and the unity of its people and major basic objectives namely national unity, liberty and socialism.

"Despite the heavy legacy of complicated problems which the Revolution inherited right from its first day, it persisted firmly and unwaveringly on the road of liberating Iraq from the hangovers of imperialism, corruption and political and social oppression. It also went on working to provide all conditions necessary for building a new Iraq characterized with actual equality in rights and obligations as well as in opportunities among

"The solution of the Kurdish issue in Iraq was in the forefront of the national problems confronting the Revolution. That was all the more so bearing in mind that the inability of the former regimes to understand the issue — or rather the lack of genuine desire on the part of those regimes to tackle the issue and suggest sound solutions to it — along with exploitation by imperialism, its collaborators and its

## HOLIDAY

For the purpose affording the masses of the people of Iraq the opportunity to express joy on the anniversary of the March 11 historic manifesto, the RCC has declared today (Thursday) a holiday.

(The offices of the Baghdad Observer will remain open as usual today and there will be no interruption in the publication of the newspaper).



agents have all led to further complicate the issue to a degree where it appeared something like insoluble. That was especially so after violence for a number of years now has taken the place of democratic, fraternal and objective dialogue dictated by the nature of the national issue and the legitimate and just rights this issue carries to a section of the Iraqi people.

Right from its first days, the Revolution worked for tackling this national issue in a spirit permeated with a sense of self responsibility and the utmost limit of adherence to the revolutionary democratic principles.

The Revolution which nourishes on the theoretical headspring of the Arab Baath Socialist Party believes that nationalist rights are, in their essence, democratic rights. Among their objects as to revive cultural heritage, language and tradition and enjoy free expression of will. The consolidation of these rights among various nationalities, especially those living in the same homeland, requires the finding of means for organising relations between such nationalities in a manner helpful to the uplift of all of them.

All projects and plans that have for their purpose undermining ties and sowing dissensions among such nationalities can be of no service to the common interests of these nationalities. On the other hand, the organisation and cementation of national and human ties canalising them to serve the cause of progress furnish the requirements of the unity of national life in an atmosphere pervaded with national fraternity and peace.

"Imbued by these principles, the 7th Regional Convention of the Arab Baath Socialist Party which took place late in 1968 and early in 1969 took the step of formulating the Party's ideological position on this national issue and drew up the line of solution to the revolution and the revolutionary along authority. That was included in the resolution released on the winding up of that con-

vention. Among other things, those resolutions said: "The convention stressed that the question of the nationalist ambitions of the Kurds in Iraq takes pride of place in the list of problems confronting the Arab revolutionary movement. Several years have elapsed without any sound solution being achieved for this problem. Because of this, and as a result of arbitrary attempts to solve it, terrible disasters and tragedies have descended upon Arab and Kurdish citizens alike. The forces of imperialism and reaction and the detachments of agents and opportunists always exploited that issue and used failures to solve it as a means for interfering in Iraq's domestic affairs and bringing pressure to bear upon it side by side with conspiring on the rights of Arabs and Kurds alike and inflicting the greatest damage on nationalist, progressive and democratic positions and gains achieved across long periods of sacrifice and joint struggle. The convention further emphasised that our Party which, in its struggle and policy stems from its nationalist, humanitarian, socialist and democratic ideology, has always respected the nationalist am-

bitions of the Kurdish masses in our progressive national substance, considering them as legitimate human rights. The Party is also fully aware of the strong relationship between the achievement of those legitimate ambitions on the one hand and, on the other, the vigour and soundness of the advance of Iraq's popular masses towards liquidating the residues of imperialism, fully concentrating on the nationalist battle of destiny in Palestine and pressing on with the historic struggle for the achievement of Arab unity, liberty and socialism."

As such, the Revolution which on many occasions to the documents and resolutions of the Party has conceded to the Kurdish countrymen the right of enjoying their nationalist right and developing their nationalist characteristics within the framework of the unity of the people, the homeland and the constitutional set up.

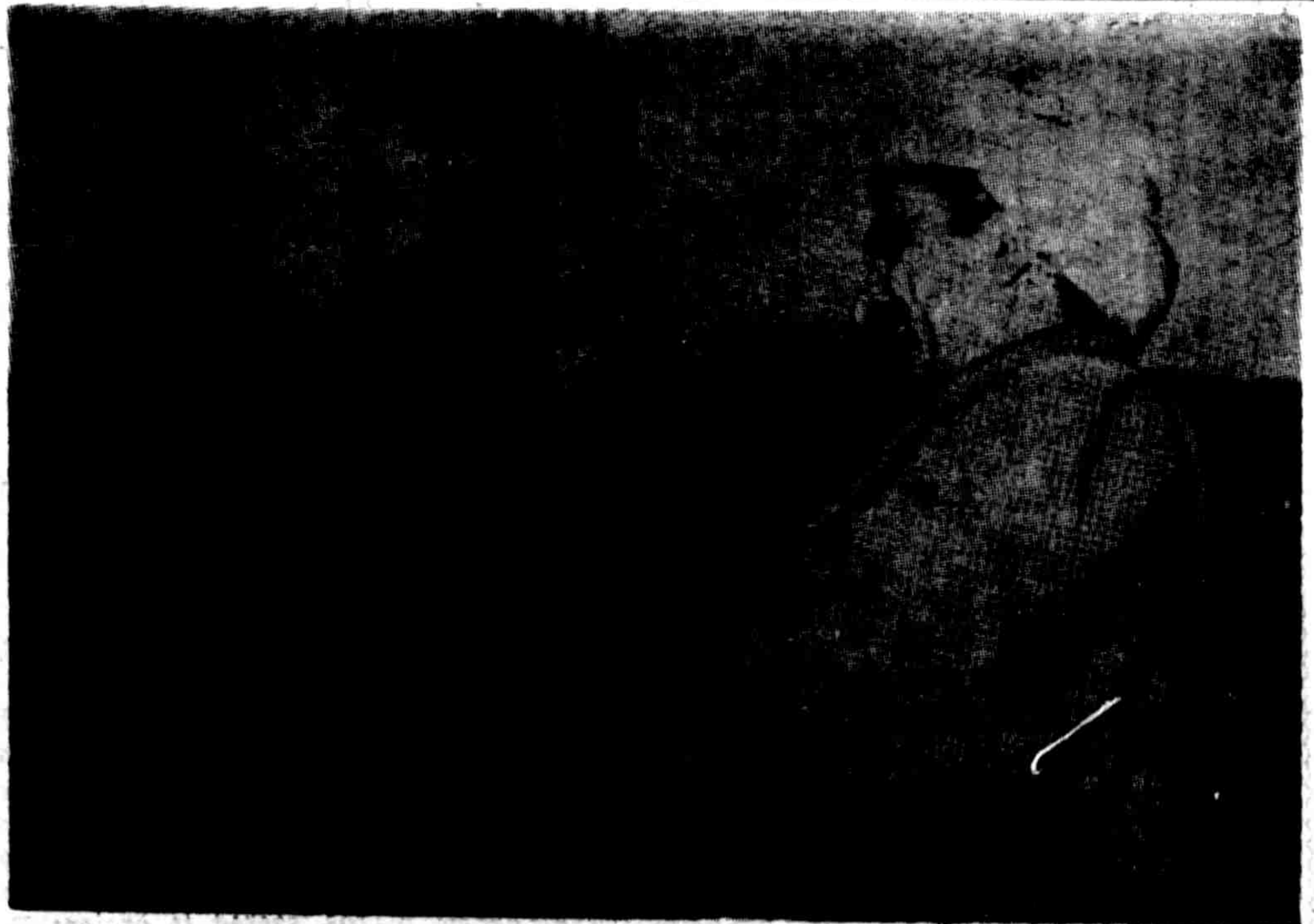
At this time, the Arab nation is waging a large-scale struggle against imperialism, Zionism and local reaction — a struggle that places her in the forefront of struggle mounted by peoples in the Middle East. As the struggle of

knit with the struggle of the Arab nation, is one for democracy and for striving against the forces of reaction both within and without the region, the Revolution considers that the primary base of the Arab-Kurdish national unity in Iraq is that the Kurdish nationalist movement, like its Arab counterpart, is a democratic one objectively directed against those reactionary forces themselves. In Iraq, the Kurdish movement is held together with the Arab liberation movement by the unity of struggle

(Continued on page 4)

## CABLES OF GREETINGS

Sayid Saïd al-Koushi, the Minister of State sent yesterday a cable of greetings on the occasion of the anniversary of the historic March 12 Revolution to the Baathist Republic of the Sudan and the National and Regional Councils of the Arab Baath Socialist Party. Similar greetings were sent to the President of the Republic by Sayid Nour al-Din, the Minister of War, and al-Koushi, and Sayid Muhammad al-Koushi and al-Koushi.





## STATE ORGANIZATION FOR CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

### ASBESTOS PUBLIC CO.

**TENDER NO. 1/71 FOR SUPPLY OF THE  
FELT CLOTH**

**TENDER NO. 2/71 FOR SUPPLY OF THE  
WIRE CLOTH**

**TENDER NO. 3/71 FOR SUPPLY OF THE  
BOLTS & NUTS**

Asbestos Public Company invites tenderers and companies to participate in the abovementioned tenders in accordance with General Conditions and Specifications which may be obtained from the Directorate of Accounts of this company at Abdul Wahid Zaki Building — Bab Al-Shargi, Baghdad, against payment of I.D. (1/-) non refundable for each tender of the abovementioned tenders.

Offer must be submitted in a sealed envelope marked with name and number of the tender and delivered to the tender box of this Company, A Bank guarantee or endorsed cheque of (5%) of the (Proforma Invoice) F.O.B. value should be enclosed with the offer.

The closing date of the acceptance of offers is at the end of office hours on WEDNESDAY 14/4/1971, offers which arrive at the tender box after this date or if the name and number of the tender are not marked on the envelope will be definitely refused.

This Company is not bound to accept the lowest offer or any other offer.

**Ghazi I. Ayoub.  
Director General.**

Baghdad Observer No. 950, Dated 11/3/1971.

# TEL AVIV SET ABLAZE

## COMMANDO ASSAULTS ON INDUSTRIAL AREA JAFFA AND TEL AVIV

The Palestine Resistance Movement command said yesterday Tel Aviv was set on fire Monday when explosive and incendiary commandos went off.

### LATEST ON OIL EXPLORATION

Moscow, Wednesday.

Two engineers from Baku, Azerbaijan, have proposed building a 100-kilometre tunnel under the Caspian Sea to tap the Apsheron Isthmus oil deposits.

They believe a 500-metre (1,640 feet) shaft on a small man-made islet could provide the base for an under-sea passage stretching to the huge oil fields which lie at a depth of 300 metres.

The oil cannot be extracted by the normal method of steel trestles, which only operate where the sea is 35-40 metres deep.

### PRAGUE TRIAL OF SUBVERSIVE GROUP

Prague, Wednesday.

Czechoslovakia officially announced yesterday that a number of people are being tried here on charges of subversive activity against the Republic.

A Ministry of Justice statement said the group was accused of violating Article 98 (1) of the Criminal Code, and said that foreign propagandists had created a hostile campaign around the hearings. It identified them only as Peter Uhl and co." and said that one of the women on trial is a West German.

Professor Uhl, 29, a teacher at the Central Industrial School in Prague, is regarded as the chief defendant. The Berlin girl is Sybille Plogstedt, 25.

### JORDAN TO OPEN TRADE CENTRES IN BAGHDAD AND CAIRO

Amman, Wednesday.

Jordan will open trade centres in Cairo and Baghdad shortly, Ministry of Economy sources said here.

The United Arab Republic and Iraq had established similar centres in Amman earlier.

A spokesman said that six factories, including one for soap and another for biscuit in the industrial area between Jaffa and Tel Aviv, were also set ablaze.

He added that the plants' machines and raw materials were destroyed and some 20 houses had their window panes broken.

### UN CALL FOR BAN AND RACIAL SU

Geneva, Wednesday.

The United Nations Commission on Human Rights is appealing to all countries to ban activity by organisations which propagate ideas of Nazism and racial superiority.

In a resolution, published yesterday passed by 24 votes to one with four absences and four members absent, the 32-member commission called on governments to uncover any evidence of dissemination of the ideology and practice of Nazism and racial intolerance. They are also called on to ensure that such practices are ended.

## Australian his For VOTES HIMSELF MEETING

Mr. John Gorton, Australia's Minister of office after a crisis meeting the Minister and Liberal Party.

The bombshell decision rocked Parliament House after a tense three-hour party meeting where Mr. Gorton, 51-year-old former fighter pilot, faced a no-confidence motion.

A secret ballot was held and tied 33-33 without Mr. Gorton's vote. He then declared he no longer had the support of the party and cast his vote against himself to make it 34-33.

The crisis came to a head after former Defence Minister Malcolm Fraser quit his post on Monday in a row with Mr. Gorton over Vietnam policies.



# IV TYRES FACTORY LAZE

## STRIAL AREA BETWEEN EL AVIV

Amman, Wednesday. said yesterday that a tyres factory in and incendiary charges planted by the

He said that several Israelis, including the soap factory's director, were killed. The fire raged for six hours, he added. In another statement, the spokesman said that the commandos last night attacked Zar-raa (Tirat Zvi) settlement, in the northern Jordan Valley, with heavy rockets destroying "some vital installations."

## L FOR BANNING NAZISM RACIAL SUPERIORITY

Wednesday. rigorously suppressed and prohibited. The commission recommended that to speed the disbandment of such organisations they should not be allowed to receive financial subsidies from government organisations, private companies or individuals, to use public places for meetings, to form militarised detachments, or to admit state employees or members of the armed forces as members. Countries which abstained from voting were Britain, the United States, New Zealand and Iran.

He added that one commando was killed and another captured in a clash with an Israeli patrol in the Hebron area of the occupied West Bank of Jordan on February 2. The four operations in the occupied Gaza Strip between February 24 and March 1, including the destruction of "a big section of a railway line."

# Spying mission over Sudan

## SUDANESE DEFENCE MINISTER'S DISCLOSURES ON LATEST CONSPIRACIES AGAINST THE REVOLUTION

Khartoum, Wednesday. Sudanese anti-aircraft guns hit an African plane last month on a spying mission over Sudan, General Khaled Abbas, Sudan's Defence Minister, said here. General Abbas said yesterday in a Radio broadcast that the plane suffered a direct hit and was one of many belonging to a number of African states which carry out reconnaissance flights over Sudan. He also said that Sudan was now in possession of "extremely important documents" which reveal conspiracies being directed against the Sudanese revolution.

General Abbas accused several "neighbouring countries" of playing the cat-and-mouse and bridgehead of imperialist conspiracies against Sudan. General Abbas said a number of planes of an African state have been carrying out reconnaissance operations inside Sudan since the middle of last month and that a direct hit

was scored by Sudanese ground forces on one of the intruding planes. An unnamed Arab state was also collaborating with some members of the 'ancient regime' who have been engaging in conspiracies to overthrow the government, he said. One of the conspirators, who is also one of the southern separatists, has already gone to Israel, Gen. Abbas said. A letter addressed to this conspirator from the Zionist Prime Minister Golda Meir has been seized, the Minister of Defence added. He gave the name of the southern conspirator as Philip Abbad Ghabboosh. Gen. Abbas also said that Sudan has been made the target of provocations also by the new regime in Uganda.

## ZIONIST TERROR IN GAZA

Wednesday. Two residents of the Gaza Strip were found shot dead last night, and a third man was shot and killed by Israel forces on the pretext he failed to need their order to halt, local residents report. One body was found near the Shati refugee camp outside Gaza in the Israeli occupied Gaza Strip. The second body was discovered near the Nuseirat camp. The other was shot near Rafah at 2 a.m. in the morning, the military spokesman admitted.

## NEW OIL CO. ESTABLISHED IN TOKYO

Tokyo, Wednesday. A new company was established here by a group of nine major Japanese firms for the development of overseas oil resources. A spokesman for the new company, tentatively called the Ocean Oil Company, said the Alaskan Oil Development Company, a Japanese oil exploration firm, was involved in the partner group. He said he could not name the other companies or go into details of the new company plan at the request of government authorities.

# ralian Premier replaced by Foreign Minister

## HIMSELF OUT OF OFFICE AFTER CRISIS MEETING OF LIBERAL PARTY

Canberra, Wednesday. Gordon, Australia's plain-speaking Prime Minister, today voted himself out of a crisis meeting of the Liberal Party there. He was replaced as Prime Minister by Mr. William McMahon, 63-year-old Foreign

Mr. McMahon strode out of the meeting shaking hands with all in sight after the result was announced. "Just the same as always," he replied when asked how he felt.

A beaming Mr. McMahon strode out of the meeting shaking hands with all in sight after the result was announced. "Just the same as always," he replied when asked how he felt.

He told his press conference: "I don't feel the slightest bit excited or emotional. I have taken it in a composed way because I have been here for a long time. I have seen prime ministers come and go — have seen ministries change."

Mr. McMahon also promised regular news conferences so that the people could be kept informed of the government's thinking and intentions. He said that he hoped that when the next election occurred, possibly towards the end of 1972, he would have achieved a degree of cohesion in the party which would make its return certain with a bigger majority.

Mr. McMahon was reminded of the traditional antipathy between him and Mr. Gorton, who was elected Deputy Leader of the Liberal Party at the same meeting. "He has pledged his support and I am first and foremost a party man," Mr. McMahon said.

## A challenge to 'repressive policies' of FBI

### RAID ON FBI OFFICE NEAR PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Wednesday. The Federal Bureau of Investigation office at Media, near here, was raided yesterday and government property removed, accord to an F.B.I. spokesman. In an anonymous telephone call later to a Philadelphia reporter, a group calling itself on by this office of the F.B.I. particularly against groups

## MASS DEMONSTRATIONS IN LEBANON AGAINST ROCKEFELLER'S VISIT

Beirut, Wednesday. Several thousand demonstrators marched in Beirut's



Offer must be submitted in a sealed envelope marked with name and number of the tender and delivered to the tender box of this Company, A Bank guarantee or endorsed cheque of (5%) of the (Proforma Invoice) F.O.B. value should be enclosed with the offer.

The closing date of the acceptance of offers is at the end of office hours on WEDNESDAY 14/4/1971, offers which arrive at the tender box after this date or if the name and number of the tender are not marked on the envelope will be definitely refused.

This Company is not bound to accept the lowest offer or any other offer.

Ghazi I. Ayoub.  
Director General.

Baghdad Observer No. 950, Dated 11/3/1971.

## THE BAGHDAD OBSERVER

One Year	ID. 8/-
Six Months	ID. 4/-
Three Months	ID. 2/-

### INSIDE IRAQ INCLUDING POSTAGE

One Year	ID. 9/-
Six Months	ID. 4/500
Three Months	ID. 2/250

### MIDDLE EAST BY AIR MAIL

One Year	ID. 17/-
Six Months	ID. 8/500

### ORDINARY MAIL

One Year	ID. 11/-
Six Months	ID. 5/500

### EUROPE BY AIR MAIL

One Year	ID. 23/000
Six Months	ID. 12/-

### U.S.A.-CHINA-JAPAN BY AIR MAIL

One Year	ID. 30/500
Six Months	ID. 20/-

### ORDINARY MAIL

One Year	ID. 12/-
Six Months	ID. 6/-

TELEPHONE 69721 — 8 Lines

## PRAGUE TRIAL OF SUBVERSIVE GROUP

Prague, Wednesday.  
Czechoslovakia officially announced yesterday that a number of people are being tried here on charges of subversive activity against the Republic.

A Ministry of Justice statement said the group was accused of violating Article 93 (1) of the Criminal Code, and said that foreign propaganda had created a hostile campaign around the hearings. It identified them only as Peter Uhl and co." and said that one of the women on trial is a West German.

Professor Uhl, 29, a teacher at the Central Industrial School in Prague, is regarded as the chief defendant. The Berlin girl is Sybille Plogstedt, 25.

## JORDAN TO OPEN TRADE CENTRES IN BAGHDAD AND CAIRO

Amman, Wednesday.  
Jordan will open trade centres in Cairo and Baghdad shortly, Ministry of Economy sources said here.

The United Arab Republic and Iraq had established similar centres in Amman earlier this year.

The sources said that a protocol signed between the UAR and Jordan provided for trade centres in the two countries' capitals to sell national products worth 200,000 dinars (232,000 sterling) a year.

Under a similar protocol between Jordan and Iraq, the two countries' centres could sell goods worth up to 250,000 dinars (290,000 sterling) annually.

## PROMINENT EGYPTOLOGIST IN GRAVE CONDITION

Cairo, Wednesday.  
Veteran British Egyptologist Professor Walter Emery, will remain on the critical list for the next three or four days despite a slow improvement in his health, a hospital spokesman said here.

Professor Emery, 67, was rushed to hospital in a critical condition last Sunday following a cerebral thrombosis which caused partial paralysis of right side.

The Professor, was engaged in excavations at Sakara, near Cairo at the time of his collapse.

He has been engaged in similar work for the past 38 years and only five weeks ago he discovered a new underground gallery, two kilometres north east of the step pyramid of Sakara, containing one million mummified birds, sacred to ancient Egypt.

Government to uncover any employees or evidence of dissemination of armed forces the ideology and practice of Countries Nazism and racial intolerance. from voting They are also called on to United States ensure that such practices are and Iran.

## Australian his Foreign VOTES HIMSELF OUT OF MEETING OF L

Mr. John Gorton, Australia's plain-spoken of office after a crisis meeting of the Minister and Liberal Party leader by Minister.

The bombshell decision rocked the Parliament House after a tense three-hour party meeting where Mr. Gorton, 51-year-old former fighter pilot, faced a no-confidence motion.

A secret ballot was held and tied 33-33 without Mr. Gorton's vote. He then declared he no longer had the support of the party and cast his vote against himself to make it 34-33.

The crisis came to a head after former Defence Minister Malcolm Fraser quit his post on Monday in a row with Mr. Gorton over Vietnam policies and his handling of army generals. "He is not fit to hold the great office of Prime Minister," the 40-year-old ex-minister told the House of Representatives yesterday.

At a press conference, Mr. McMahon proposed major changes in policy from those of Mr. Gorton. In particular he said he will review the policies on the economy, tariffs and trade and financial relationships.

## OIL REVENUE RISE IN VENEZUELA FOLLOWING OIL REFERENCE INCREASE

Caracas, Wednesday.  
Venezuela can expect a 33 per cent rise in its oil revenue following the reference price increase.

## OMANI DELEGATION IN KUWAIT

Kuwait, Wednesday.  
The Amir of Kuwait, Sheikh Sabah al-Salem al-Sabah, today received a message from Sultan Qaboos bin Said of Oman.

The message was delivered when the amir received a visiting Omani mission headed by Education Minister, Sheikh Saoud bin Ali al-Khaleeli.

The five-man delegation, which included Information and Social Affairs Minister Abdulla Tai, arrived here yesterday on the last leg of a tour of Arab capitals.

The price in a government yesterday night price of the crude oil to 59.9 us cents.

The new bring as much dollars (208 in extra revenue — a 33 per cent the current dollars (625 million) cal income from

President distribution em hike by unit the artificial price) per barrel taxes are calculated government income — previously lars a barrel 59.9 cents.

## A ch

## RAID ON

Phil The Fe near here, removed, se

In an anonymous call later to a porter, a group "the Citizens

Investigate the had "removed The caller files will now determine the tent of intin



...tion, published on government organizations, by 24 votes, four absentions and ers absent, the 32- mission called on e to uncover any f dissemination of ty and practice of l racial intolerance. also called on to United States, New Zealand t such practices are and Iran.

plane was brought down in Su- danese territory or the exact date of the overflights, nor did ne name the African countries. But the minister accused the new regime in Uganda, which ousted former President Milton Obote recently, of "car- rying out provocations against Sudan."

of playing the cat-and- mouse and bridgehead of imperialist cons- piracies against Sudan.

General Abbas said a num- ber of planes of an African state have been carrying out reconnaissance operations insi- de Sudan since the middle of last month and that a direct hit

## ZIONIST TERROR IN GAZA

Occupied Palestine, Wednesday.

Two residents of the Gaza Strip were found shot dead last night, and a third man was shot and killed by Israel forces on the pretext he failed to heed their order to halt, local residents report.

One body was found near the Shati refugee camp outsi- de Gaza in the Israeli occupied Gaza Strip. The second body was discovered near the Nuse- rat camp.

The other was shot near Ra- fan at 2 a.m. in the morning, the military spokesman admit- ted.

## NEW OIL CO. ESTABLISHED IN TOKYO

Tokyo, Wednesday.

A new company was estab- lished here by a group of nine major Japanese firms for the development of overseas oil resources.

A spokesman for the new company, tentatively called the Ocean Oil Company, said the Alaskan Oil Development Company, a Japanese oil explo- ration firm, was involved in the partner group.

He said he could not name the other companies or go into details of the new com- pany plan at the request of government authorities.

# Australian Premier replaced by his Foreign Minister

## VOTES HIMSELF OUT OF OFFICE AFTER CRISIS MEETING OF LIBERAL PARTY

Canberra, Wednesday.

John Gorton, Australia's plain-speaking Prime Minister, today voted himself out after a crisis meeting of the Liberal Party there. He was replaced as Pri- mer and Liberal Party leader by Mr. William McMahon, 63-year-old Foreign

Minister. A beaming Mr. McMahon strode out of the meeting shak- ing hands with all in sight after the result was announc- ed.

Mr. McMahon promised a "new style" of Liberal government with greater party participation, and greater information for both party members and public.

...ballot was held and without Mr. Gorton's hen declared he no the support of the cast his vote against make it 34-33.

...s came to a head er Defence Minister raser quit his post in a row with Mr. r Vietnam policies ndling of army ge- is not fit to hold fice of Prime Mini- 40-year-old exmini- he House of Repre- yesterday.

...ss conference, Mr. roposed major cha- lity from those of . In particular he t review the polici- economy, tariffs and financial relationsh-

## A challenge to 'repressive policies' of FBI

### RAID ON FBI OFFICE NEAR PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Wednesday.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation office at Media, near here, was raided yesterday and government property removed, accord to an F.B.I. spokesman.

In an anonymous telephone call later to a Philadelphia re- porter, a group calling itself "the Citizens Commission to Investigate the F.B.I.," said it had "removed all the records."

The caller added that "these files will now be studied to determine the nature and ex- tent of intimidation carried

on by this office of the F.B.I., particularly against groups and individuals working for a more just, humane and peace- ful society."

The caller said that the do- cuments "will be sent to peo- ple in public life who have demonstrated the integrity, co- urage and commitment to de- mocratic values which are necessary to effectively chal- lenge the repressive policies of the F.B.I."

A spokesman for the F.B.I. in Philadelphia said that gover- nment property had been ta- ken from the the office. He re- fused further comment except to add "we are investigating."

## REVENUE RISE IN VENEZUELA FOLLOWING OIL REFERENCE PRICE INCREASE

Caracas, Wednesday. Venezuelans can expect a 33 per cent increase in its oil revenue

following the sharp oil refe- rence price increase by Pre- sident Rafael Calder's gov- ernment, sources said here.

The price rise, announced in a government bulletin Wed- nesday night, increases the price of the various grades of crude oil by an average of 59.9 us cents a barrel.

The new oil prices could bring as much as 500 million dollars (208 million sterling), in extra revenue to Venezuela — a 33 per cent increase on the current 1,500 million dol- lars (625 million sterling) fis- cal income from oil.

President Caldera's admin- istration enforced the price hike by unilaterally changing the artificial price (reference price) per barrel on which taxes are calculated. The Go- vernment increased the price — previously fixed at 2.01 dol- lars a barrel — by an average 59.9 cents.

## DELEGATION TO KUWAIT

Kuwait, Wednesday.

...of Kuwait, Sheikh em al-Sabah, tod- a message from as bin Said of

...ge was delivered r received a visi- mission headed by Minister, Sheikh al-Khaleeli.

...a delegation, wh- Information and Minister Abdu- d here yesterday of a tour of Arab



The official visit of Chinese Premier, Chou En-lai, to Hanoi has been an event of prime importance on the international level. It has come at a critical moment when the American aggres- sors are dangerously escalat- ing their war against the peoples of Indochina.

Not content with waging a brutal war of extermination against the people of South Vietnam, for nearly ten

## A WARNING TO THE AMERICAN AGGRESSORS

years now, nor with having invaded — together with the puppet troops of their Saigon hirelings — the ter- ritory of Cambodia and Laos, nor with resuming the air bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam — not content with all these crim- inal acts, the ruling US cir- cles have of late been hint- ing at the invasion of the territory of the DRV.

One of the envisaged plans for this venture is a US lan- ding on the DRV from the sea, with a total strength of four or five divisions. The

purpose is to capture the areas of Hanoi and Haiph- ong, to oust the DRV Go- vernment from the Capital. In case China intervenes, Washington will ultimately explode an atom bomb of one megaton at an altitude of nine miles over Peking. At the same time it will in- flict small nuclear blows at selected military targets.

Needless to say, what is envisaged here is direct ag- gression not only against the

(Continued on page 5)



# WHO STANDS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF "PALESTINIAN STATE"

Once more the test balloon is being launched around the "Palestinian state" idea, to examine the various reactions to it, the same that has happened on every new development in the Arab-Israeli conflict in the area. This time the test balloon is being launched after the renewal of the mission of U.N. Ambassador Jarring, and the lapse of several months of the Jordanian reactionary regime's unrelenting drive for exhausting and draining up the resistance movement, ever since the terrible massacre of last September.

While the news agencies are circulating the reports about this test balloon, about meetings and contacts concerned with the idea of establishing a "Palestinian state", and about draft plans — laid down abroad — for this idea, it is relevant to cite a special report published in the London Financial Times, on 3rd February, 1971, concerning the "Palestinian state" idea, written by Robert Graham, in the wake of a tour in the Middle East, which included Israel.

The report states that this idea had been put forth several times, and was met by vehement opposition on all sides, but it has been scarcely "carefully examined". Thus, says the report, while U.N. Ambassador Jarring is resuming his activities, it would be useful to mine it, because, in spite of all the problems connected with the possibility of realising the idea, it is an "attractive" one.

## SUSPICIOUS PLAN

While the "Palestinian state" idea is one of the suspicious plans for "solving" the "Palestinians' problem", Israel is following her own long-winded scheme for solving this problem not only to guarantee her security in the long run, in a manner safer than that provided by a peaceful solution contracted by written agreements, but also to carry out her strategy of dominating the whole area in the end. These endeavours of Israel are revealed, in Graham's report, around what he calls the "Palestinian state illusion".

year 1969 registered a noticeable increase. The West Bank imported from Jordan 24.5 million pounds worth of goods, while it imported from Israel a 160.7 million pounds worth of goods. This trend is on the ascendant.

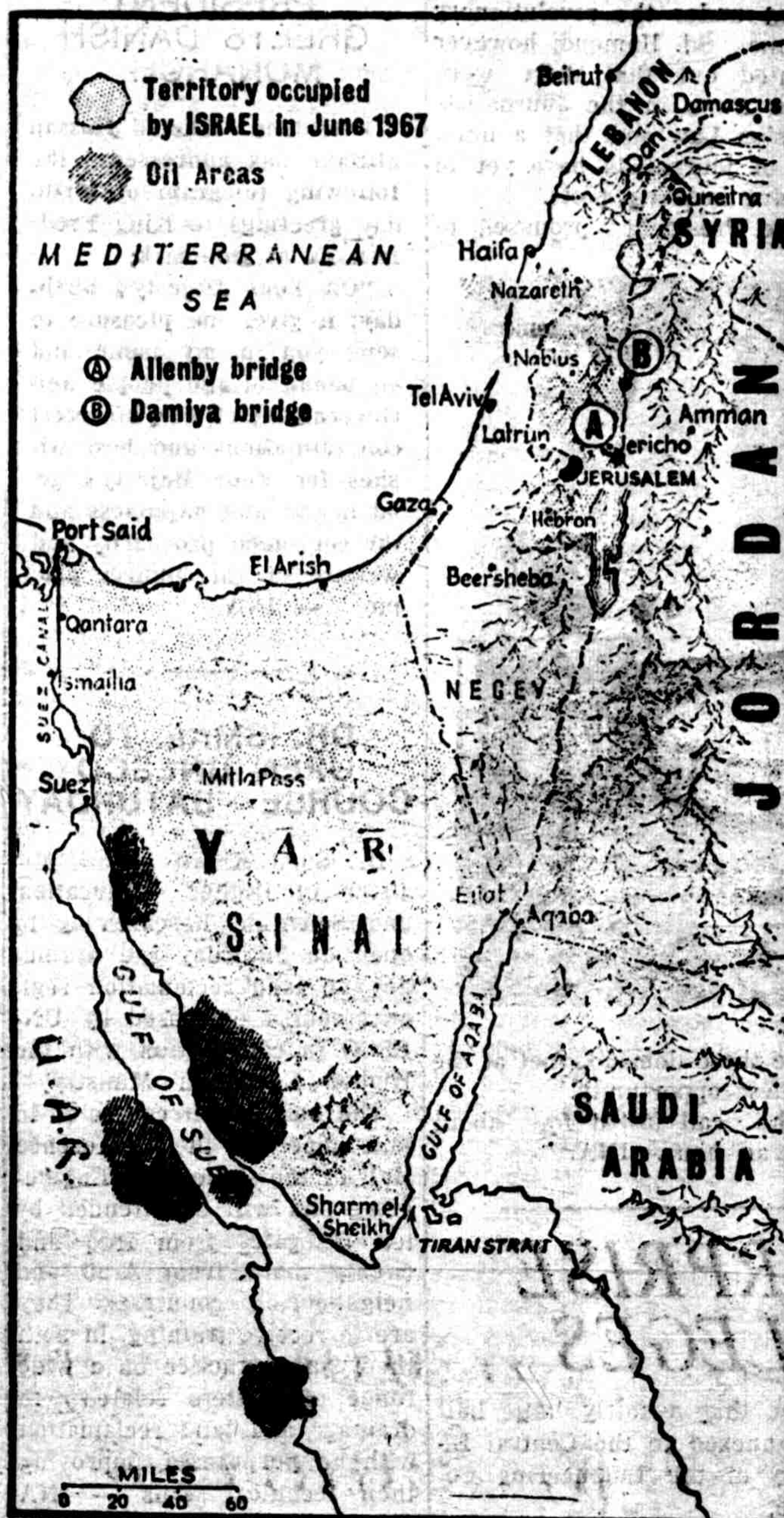
Another serious observation of Graham's is that the thing that has most affected life on the West Bank has been the problem of workers' employment in Israel since 1968. Basing himself upon Israeli data, he states that the number of employees in Israel from the West Bank has risen from 2,381 on December 1968, to 13,026 on December 1969, and then up to 17,961 on March 1970. At present their number has come to reach 20,000, the overwhelming majority of whom work in the building sector.

At this point Graham states that the Israelis have refused to admit that this manpower has come to be indispensable to them, and have affirmed their ability to obtain additional manpower from Cyprus or Yugoslavia. He then adds: "But still the West Bank Arabs have undoubtedly proved their value". As a result, he expects an increase in their number in Israel.

On the other hand, Graham points out another aspect of the question, concerned with Israel's preparation of a group of the West Bank Arabs restricted at present to about 1,100 Arabs, receiving in Israel a vocational training on smithery, carpentry, welding and mechanics. He adds that it is unlikely for those to get an opportunity for working in the West Bank, due to the "low standard of investments there", and the "inability of the businessmen there to compete with the Israeli wages".

Although Graham believes that if Israel used this source of manpower in greater numbers she will have to face the problems caused by more merger or else the West Bank would come to be just a retiring-place for the Arab workers at night, he sub-joins later that it is too early yet to speak seriously of merger "because the two communities are much too many".

He then reflects the optimism of the Israelis, stating that



his public statements concerning the plebiscite do not coincide with his obvious determination to hold on to his Kingdom at any price. By that he is referring to statements made by King Hussein on his departure to Washington following the September massacre, to the effect that he was ready, after eliminating the consequences of aggression, that is, after eliminating the consequences of aggression, that is, after Jordan's recovery of the West Bank to carry out a plebiscite for the Palestinians in the West and East Banks, for determining their future status. He also believes that it is necessary to find out the stand of the other Arab governments on the question. He thinks they are opposed to the idea, especially Lebanon and Syria, because it is difficult for them

"would like to set up a security belt along the Jordan River, to prevent commando infiltration: possibly in return for granting Jordan access to Israeli ports".

In spite of all these obstacles in the way of "establishing a Palestinian state on the West Bank", says Graham, the idea is still an attractive one. By that he is reflecting the optimism prevalent in the Western quarters, especially the American (which have long been active through certain committees or academic groups, concerning the possibility of carrying through a "reasonable" for-

mula" a Palestine creating thus the atmosphere replete and news concern.

**WHY THIS**  
Graham says that in 1948, when the region was annexed to the British Mandate, there regard the Palestinians even during the Jordanian. The population of 600,000 form a group, the major subsist on agriculture. The average income as the degree of life, are greater in the West Bank than in the Jordan proper. They are also more stable than the refugees have living conditions while suffering, and the Hashimite as Graham says, never completely calm, which was apparent during the civil war in last when they set off demonstrations against King Hussein has separatist sentiments; when he included from the West Bank government, although give them any real also took care to advise for carrying out, if and when withdraw from the territories, to let the population develop.

Graham reaches the conclusion that King Hussein's light makes him to really wise of his Kingdom, a part which yields Jordan's whole life, namely, the "Palestinian state" illusion.

## U.S. and Isr



# MENT OF A TE

mula" a Palestinian state, and treating thus the present atmosphere replete with hints and news concerning this project."

## WHY THIS OPTIMISM?

Graham says that ever since 1948, when the West Bank region was annexed to the Hashemite Kingdom, it had retained a separate identity; the people there regard themselves as Palestinians even though carrying the Jordanian nationality. The population, numbering 600,000 form a homogeneous group, the majority of whom subsist on agriculture.

The average incomes, as well as the degree of industrialisation, are greater in the West Bank than in the East, i.e. Jordan proper. The population are also more stable and even the refugees have got better living conditions in general. While suffering, King Hussein and the Hashemite Kingdom, as Graham says, they have never completely accepted them, which was particularly apparent during and after the civil war in last September, when they set out in angry demonstrations against the King. Graham points out that King Hussein has taken this separatist sentiment into account when he included elements from the West Bank in his government, although he hardly give them any real power. He also took care to reiterate promises for carrying out a plebiscite, if and when the Israelis withdraw from the occupied territories, to let the West Bank population decide their own fate.

Graham reaches the conclusion that King Hussein's present light makes it unlikely for him to really wish to cede part of his Kingdom, especially that part which yields 38 percent of Jordan's whole local production, namely, the West Bank. The reporter points out a tough line in Amman today, "after King Hussein has come to dominate the Resistance", and consequently, a parallel line denouncing the idea of granting even a limited degree of autonomy to the West Bank, which turns the idea of establishing a "Palestinian state" on the West Bank into a mere illusion.

(AL-HADAF)

## Miscellaneous

LONDON: Naked and shivering, docker Anthony Brunwin knocked on the door of a girl's house pleading: "Can I have my clothes?"

Earlier, he had climbed into the girl's bedroom, stripped, and got into bed.

Brunwin, 24, got a 21-month suspended jail sentence for assault.

\* \* \*

WASHINGTON: Americans have been told by the income tax man that it is perfectly legal to claim bribes as a tax deduction.

There are only two conditions: the bribe must not have been made to a government official and the person claiming it as a tax deduction must not have been convicted on a bribery charge.

As far as the tax man is concerned it is immaterial if the bribe was illegal just so long as the person who made it did not get caught.

A spokesman for the Internal Revenue Service said that as tax returns are confidential, a person could claim an illegal bribe as a tax deduction and be confident that the tax authorities would not give him away.

The fact that bribes are tax-deductible is disclosed on page 146 of the Government Official Taxpayer's Guide designed to guide millions of Americans through the thicket of tax laws.

The Guide says: "Bribes and Kickbacks (a form of bribe) to non-government officials are deductible unless the individual has been convicted of making the bribe or has entered a plea of guilty."

A Kickback is a rake-off given to a businessman or agent who agrees to place his business with a certain firm.

An example of the kind of Kickback that could be put down as a legitimate tax deduction.

A salesman offers a store buyer a new car if he will purchase a large order of his merchandise. The salesman then offsets the price of the car against his federal income tax.

In some states, such a Kickback is illegal under commercial bribery statutes — but it makes no difference as far as the Internal Revenue is concerned.

\* \* \*

BONN: When a West German whispers "my little rat-

- NAKED ROMEO !
- THE LANGUAGE OF LOVE IN W. GERMANY
- "HOTPANTS" SHORTS ARE NOT ADMITTED IN GREEK MONASTERIES
- U.S. GIRLS IN GREAT DEMAND IN BRITAIN
- DEAD MAN'S WILL — WINE FOR ALL

tail" in his girl friend's ear and she answers "little red devil" they aren't fighting.

It's just the language of love.

"Fasty beast" (lecker blest), 'little red devil' (lener roter), 'rat' (ratte), 'onion' (zweibel), and 'squirrel' (eichhoernchen) are among the loving names women call their lovers, a radio survey revealed.

And the men answer lovingly — 'dackshund fat' (dackelspeck), 'snowwhite' (scheewittchen), 'never satisfied' (nimmer-satt) or 'rat-tail' (rattenschwanz).

Among the most popular endearments are 'treasure' (schatzchen) and 'little mouse' (mauschen).

\* \* \*

LONDON: A Blonde waitress has told police that an ex-boy friend arrived bloodstained at her home the night Lord Pernestein's butler was battered to death.

Jean Fitzgerald, 23, told them that the man, a student police wish o interview in connection with the killing, had threatened her life.

Since she made her statement, Irish-born Miss Fitzgerald has had a 24-hour police guard.

Last night she said she used to go out with the student, who is 26.

At her flat in Anson Road, Holloway, N., she said: "I still love him but I can't help thinking he is the man the police want to see."

\* \* \*

PATRAS, (Greece): The monks of two ancient monasteries announced that they will refuse to admit women sight-seers wearing 'Hotpants' shorts, trousers or mini-skirts. Men wearing shorts also will be kept out.

The governing councils of the Santa Laura and Mega Spileon (Great Cave) monasteries ruled that the dress and

appearance of all visitors should be in accordance with the "religious and spiritual character of the area and christian tradition"

Santa Laura is the monastery from where Greeks started their revolution against the Ottoman Empire in 1821, and the 1000-year old Mega Spileon for its rare Byzantine icons. Both attract a large number of tourists every year.

\* \* \*

NEW YORK: While many British girl secretaries have been recruited for work in the United States, one Briton is successfully operating the system in reverse.

Mr. Guss Williams explained on a visit to New York that he wanted to recruit American office girls to come to England to work this summer.

Mr. Williams, Head of a temporary office staff agency called Western Girls Limited, based in London, said this was his biggest American recruitment drive.

He said that during the past three years some 500 American women have gone to Britain as temporary secretaries and stenographers.

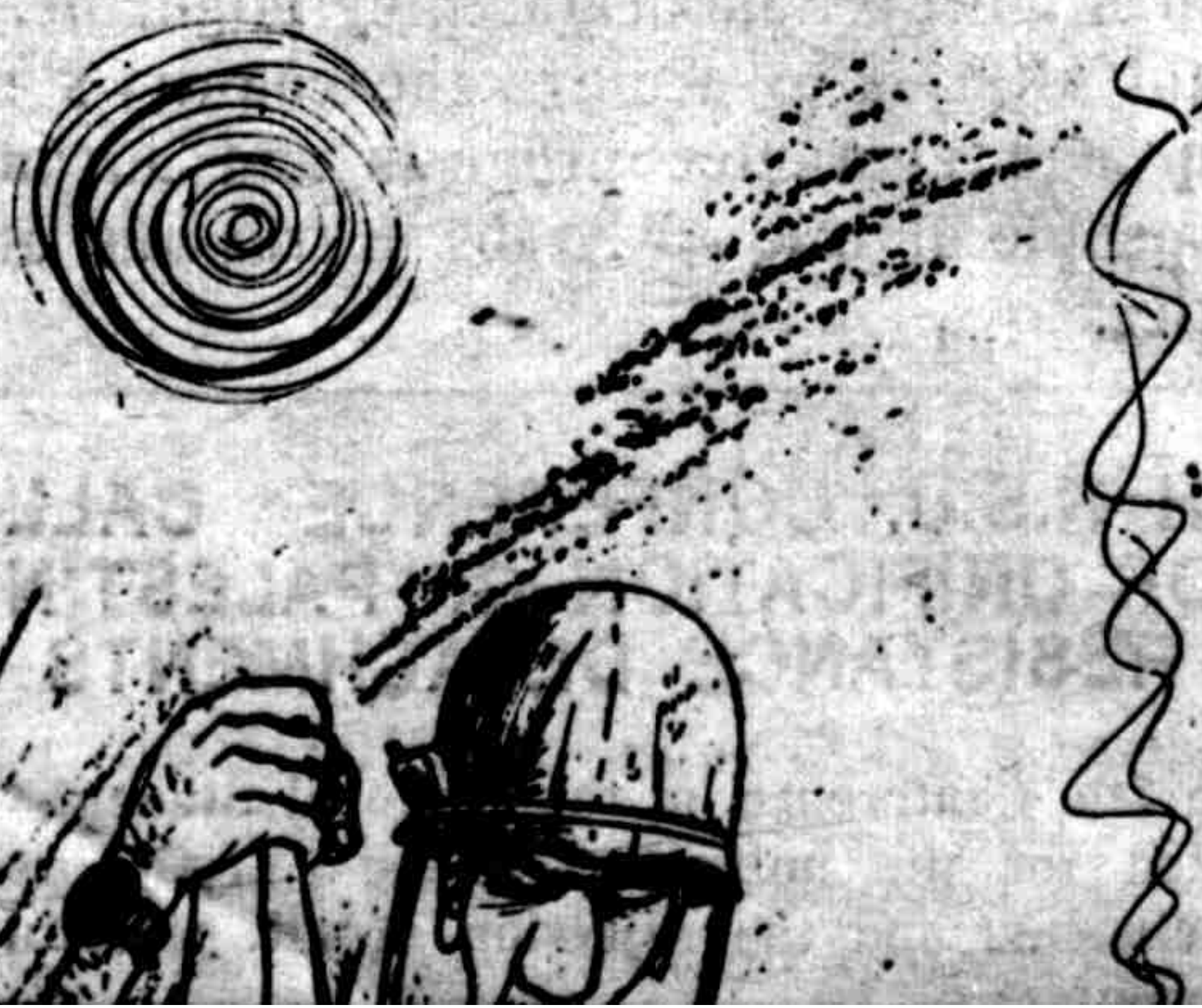
The British government permitted aliens to work on a temporary work permit for up to four months.

He said the ideal candidate is "young in heart and as yet unmarried."

The American girls are promised salaries ranging from 40 dollars (about 16 sterling) to 55 dollars (about 22 sterling) a week.

Mr. Williams says that in many cases American girls have proved to be more efficient than their British counterparts — they are also less inhibited when dealing with men in the office, due to the American co-ed educational system.

\* \* \*



# nd Israeli aid for

ves, which are the only ones



Financial Times, on 3rd February, 1971, concerning the "Palestinian state" idea, written by Robert Graham, in the wake of a tour in the Middle East, which included Israel.

The report states that this idea had been put forth several times, and was met by vehement opposition on all sides, but it has been scarcely "carefully examined". Thus, says the report, while U.N. Ambassador Jarring is resuming his activities, it would be useful to mine it, because, in spite of all the problems connected with the possibility of realising the idea, it is an "attractive" one.

### SUSPICIOUS PLAN

While the "Palestinian state" idea is one of the suspicious plans for solving the "Palestinians' problem", Israel is following her own long-winded scheme for solving this problem not only to guarantee her security in the long run, in a manner safer than that provided by a peaceful solution contracted by written agreements, but also to carry out her strategy of dominating the whole area in the end. These endeavours of Israel are revealed, in Graham's report, around what he calls the "Palestinian state illusion".

Graham says that perhaps the sole and most important factor working against an "independent" Palestinian state with a 2000 square miles area — constituting the West Bank — is Israel's continued occupation of it. He claims that the network of electronic devices and mines, as well as the frontier patrols and masterful intelligence services, along the Jordan River, have reduced the commando infiltrations to the minimum, and that civil disobedience has come to be less outspoken than before, after most of the population have realised — he alleges — "that they are bringing harm upon themselves". But he brings out significant observation by pointing out that notwithstanding this amount of animosity in the West Bank, towards the Israeli occupiers, there are growing ties between the two communities.

These "ties" are the Israeli efforts for linking up the West Bank economy to Israel. The figures cited by Graham — based on Israeli data of course — point out the extent reached by these efforts since the Israeli occupation. According to Graham, the ties emerging out in the most dramatic forms are those of the economic and labour development. Trade in the West Bank has come to depend upon Israel, especially in the imports sector. In 1968 the West Bank imported goods from Jordan to the value of 17.5 million sterling pounds; at the same time it imported goods from Israel to the value of 131.3 sterling pounds. The

to obtain additional manpower from Cyprus or Yugoslavia. He then adds: "But still the West Bank Arabs have undoubtedly proved their value". As a result he expects an increase in their number in Israel.

On the other hand, Graham points out another aspect of the question, concerned with Israel's preparation of a group of the West Bank Arabs restricted at present to about 1,100 Arabs, receiving in Israel a vocational training on smithery, carpentry, welding and mechanics. He adds that it is unlikely for those to get an opportunity for working in the West Bank, due to the "low standard of investments there", and the "inability of the businessmen there to compete with the Israeli wages".

Although Graham believes that if Israel used this source of manpower in greater numbers she will have to face the problems caused by more merger or else the West Bank would come to be just a retiring-place for the Arab workers at night, he sub-joins later that it is too early yet to speak seriously of merger "because the two communities are much too many".

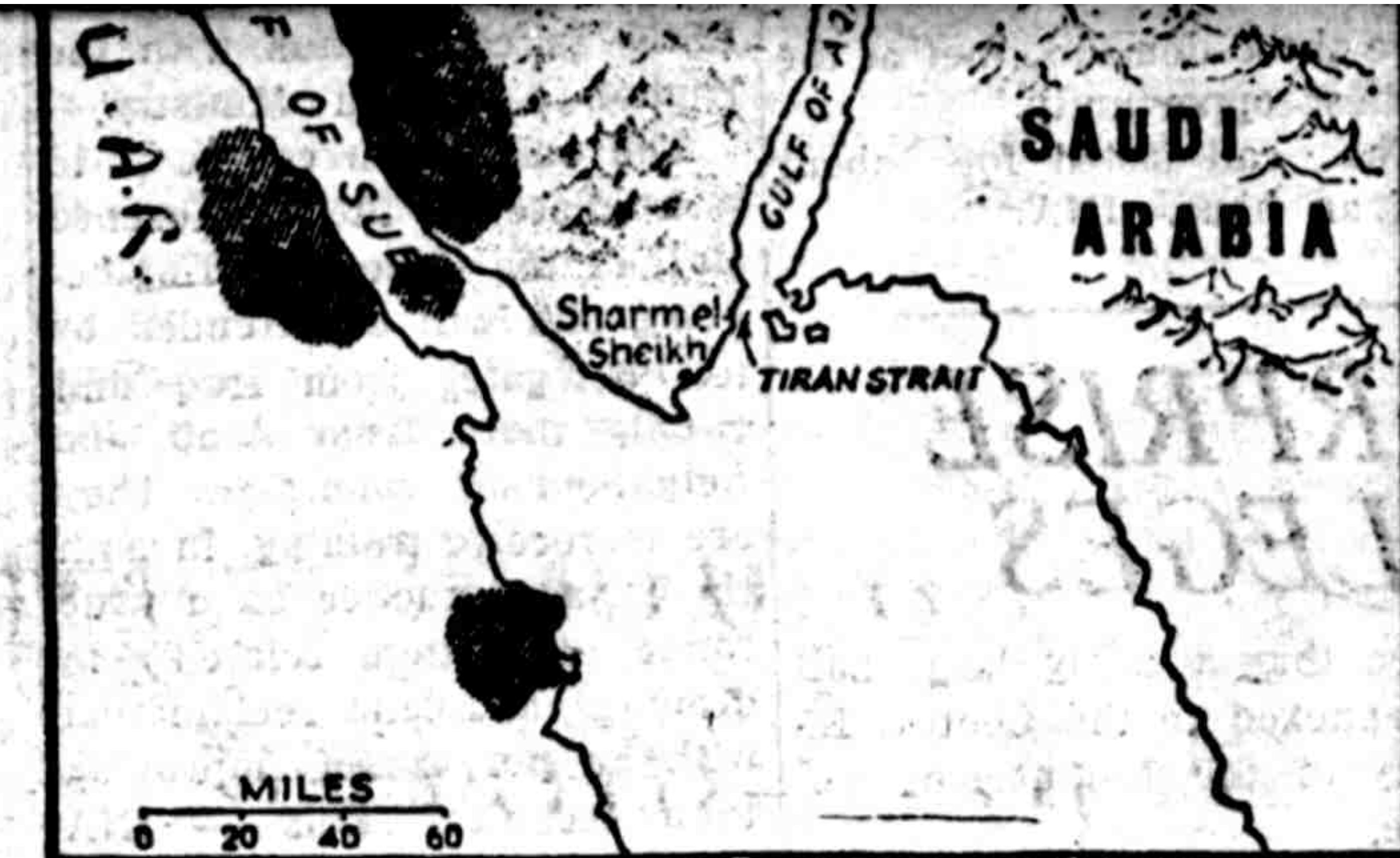
He then reflects the optimism of the Israelis, stating that "the longer the occupation, the more it is bound to strengthen Israeli influence", that is, on the basis of the success of the Israeli efforts, since the 1967 occupation, for linking up the West Bank economically to Israel.

### THE PALESTINIAN STATE IDEA

Turning to the idea of establishing a Palestinian state in the West Bank, Graham says that the concrete reality of occupation works against the idea of a Palestinian state in the West Bank, in addition to other equally important factors.

These factors are, partly, that a solution for the West Bank is not a solution for the Palestinian question "which is basically one of evicted refugees". And the reason, says Graham, is that the West Bank cannot embrace all the evicted Palestinians, inside the present boundaries of the Bank, even if the area were enlarged to include the Gaza Strip. Again, the last thing which the West Bank wishes for is to become a Palestinian Ghetto, especially one linking it to the Gaza Strip". Thus, says Graham, let us defer the question at present. On its part, the Resistance Movement has also declared its opposition to such a step.

Graham says that it is necessary to take King Hussein's stand into consideration, observers are of the opinion that



his public statements concerning the plebiscite do not coincide with his obvious determination to hold on to his Kingdom at any price. By that he is referring to statements made by King Hussein on his departure to Washington following the September massacre, to the effect that he was ready, after eliminating the consequences of aggression, that is, after eliminating the consequences of aggression, that is, after Jordan's recovery of the West Bank to carry out a plebiscite for the Palestinians in the West and East Banks, for determining their future status. He also believes that it is necessary to find out the stand of the other Arab governments on the question. He thinks they are opposed to the idea, especially Lebanon and Syria, because it is difficult for them to agree to a plan which does not solve, in any way, the problem of the Palestinian refugees on their territories, numbering 161,000 in Lebanon and 144,000 in Syria, since no "Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Strip" can assimilate all this number.

### ISRAEL'S STAND

Concerning the Israeli stand on the idea of a "Palestinian state" on the West Bank, Graham enumerates the Israeli objections which are subject to the influence of security considerations, and says that the Israelis regard the West Bank as too tiny a spot for a state; they are also skeptical on whether a Palestinian state on the West Bank will solve the real problems, because for them it will be "more than a puppet state", and its rise will not lead to the reinforcement, but rather to the undermining of the security of the area. So far for their stand on the establishment of a "Palestinian state on the West Bank". As for the establishment of a Palestinian state on the East Bank, that is, in Jordan with its present frontiers, Graham writes: "The Israelis do not harbour any particular sympathy for King Hussein, and they certainly do not care if the Hashimite Kingdom should disappear to be replaced by a Palestinian regime, provided — and this is a principal requisite — that this regime would be able, to respect a peace agreement". Then he adds that some Israelis, like

"would like to set up a security belt along the Jordan River, to prevent commando infiltration: possibly in return for granting Jordan access to Israeli ports".

In spite of all these obstacles in the way of "establishing a Palestinian state on the West Bank", says Graham, the idea is still an attractive one. By that he is reflecting the optimism prevalent in the Western quarters, especially the American (which have long been active through certain committees or academic groups, concerning the possibility of carrying through a "reasonable for-

## U.S. and Ethiopia To Liquidate Revolutionary

From our Correspondent

In the area of the mountains of Eritrea, the troops of the Eritrean Front of Liberation intensified its struggle to enter. Since the struggle Emperor Haile Selassie centered cities, doubling the guard on the for the control of Asmara, the capital which in 1950 the UNO recognised as a member of the Federation. This reason, the militants of the Front on the mountains, and from themselves to recover all their t

A few months ago the rebellion succeeded in killing one of the most important generals of the Emperor's Army, and after that, the Government of Addis Ababa had to decree the state of emergency in all the area of Eritrea, which was submitted to persistent raids of the Royal Air Force. But by doing to impede the Ethiopian authorities had to admit publicly, the existence of a struggle which they wanted to be kept in silence.

Between the rest of the Empire of Haile Selassie and this region, which he considers as another province of his nation, there are important differences. The Italian influence in the Asmara, the capital and in all the important cities, is obvious, but in opposition with just in the Ethiopians the Eritrean population is Muslim in its great majority. The cultural tradi-



demonstrations against the King. Graham points out that King Hussein has taken this separatist sentiment into account when he included elements from the West Bank in his government, although he hardly give them any real power. He also took care to reiterate promises for carrying out a plebiscite, if and when the Israelis withdraw from the occupied territories, to let the West Bank population decide their own fate.

Graham reaches the conclusion that King Hussein's present light makes it unlikely for him to really wish to cede part of his Kingdom, especially that part which yields 38 percent of Jordan's whole local production, namely, the West Bank. The reporter points out a tough line in Amman today, "after King Hussein has come to dominate the Resistance", and consequently, a parallel line denouncing the idea of granting even a limited degree of autonomy to the West Bank, which turns the idea of establishing a "Palestinian state" on the West Bank into a mere illusion.

(AL-HADAF)

146 of the Government Official Taxpayer's Guide designed to guide millions of Americans through the thicket of tax laws.

The Guide says: "Bribes and Kickbacks (a form of bribe) to non-government officials are deductible unless the individual has been convicted of making the bribe or has entered a plea of guilty."

A Kickback is a rake-off given to a businessman or agent who agrees to place his business with a certain firm.

An example of the kind of Kickback that could be put down as a legitimate tax deduction.

A salesman offers a store buyer a new car if he will purchase a large order of his merchandise. The salesman then offsets the price of the car against his federal income tax.

In some states, such a Kickback is illegal under commercial bribery statutes — but it makes no difference as far as the Internal Revenue is concerned.

BONN: When a West German whispers "my little rat-

ed her life.

Since she made her statement, Irish-born Miss Fitzgerald has had a 24-hour police guard.

Last night she said she used to go out with the student, who is 26.

At her flat in Anson Road, Holloway, N., she said: "I still love him but I can't help thinking he is the man the police want to see."

PATRAS, (Greece): The monks of two ancient monasteries announced that they will refuse to admit women sightseers wearing 'Hotpants' shorts, trousers or mini-skirts. Men wearing shorts also will be kept out.

The governing councils of the Santa Laura and Mega Spileon (Great Cave) monasteries ruled that the dress and

three years some 500 American women have gone to Britain as temporary secretaries and stenographers

The British government permitted aliens to work on a temporary work permit for up to four months.

He said the ideal candidate is "young in heart and as yet unmarried."

The American girls are promised salaries ranging from 40 dollars (about 16 sterling) to 55 dollars (about 22 sterling) a week.

Mr. Williams says that in many cases American girls have proved to be more efficient than their British counterparts — they are also less inhibited when dealing with men in the office, due to the American co-ed educational system.

# and Israeli aid for Ethiopia Eritrean revolutionaries

our Correspondent

the mountains at the north-west of the Ethiopian army do not the struggle of the National intensified itself, the soldiers of the centered their action on the guard on the principal points Amara, the capital of this region, UNO recognized as an authentic Federation with Ethiopia. For ants of the Front have their base, and from there they prepare for all their territory.

rebels and national habits are the also very different, and the of the population has a rebel character and is very independent, it addis can not easily be submitted. state But the fundamental difference, which makes the Emperor oppose all its resistance, even the having recourse to foreign help going to impede the emancipation of cities Eritrea, is that this is the only region of all the Empire with they a way out to the sea.

ce. Besides that, one year ago Em- two oil companies from the this, United States obtained the per- as mit from the Ethiopian author- on, nities to make prospecting in ren- all the territory, discovering in the existence of an important all field of natural gas 120 kilo- ob- metres to the North of Asmara, with just in the middle of the rebel po- area, and this permits the great one to suppose the di- existence of oil reser-

ves, which are the only ones found up to now in the Ethiopian territory.

With all these elements, it does not seem easy that the commandos of the Liberation Front can reach their objective, as, according to the declarations of their leaders, the Ethiopian authorities have the supply of armament, and at the same time, one can find in the country several military advisers of Israel, who train the soldiers of the Ethiopian army in the tactics of the anti-guerrilla fight and the use of modern arms.

The trouble between the Eritrean population and the Ethiopian authorities started in 1941, when Great Britain evacuated the Italian troops which controlled this region, admitting implicitly the revindications of Ethiopia on the territory of the North, but this recognition did not have not a legal character, as England could not play the part of an arbiter in a conflict that had nothing to do with its territory.

It was the United Nations which decided on this matter in 1950, admitting the "legitimate need of Ethiopia of having a way out to the sea". The Muslim population of Eritrea opposed itself to the formation of a Federation, but a resolution of the UNO imposed it, although it recognized the autonomy and the right to the self-government of both members of the same. In 1955, nevertheless, the Emperor decided to ignore completely

(Continued on Page 6)



EITHER THEY WON'T TALK OR  
THEY'RE TOO LITTLE TO TALK!

## NOTICE FOR TENDER

No. (2/71)

1. Tenderers are invited for the supply and Install One Complete Nitrous Oxide Generating Plant for the Ministry of Health with the previous terms and specifications which may be obtained from Secretary of the Central Foreign Purchasing Board in the Ministry of Finance against payment of (4/- Dinars) per copy.

2. Offers will be accepted up to 9/5/1971 and will be closed at (12) O'clock noon of that day.

President,  
Central Foreign Purchasing  
Board  
DHIA ABDUL WAHHAB

Baghdad Observer No. 950, Dated 11/3/1971.



# THE Baghdad Observer

Thursday, March 11, 1971

## THE PEACE DAY ANNIVERSARY — A REVOLUTION IN ITS OWN RIGHT

Today is the first anniversary of the announcement of a democratic and peaceful solution to the Kurdish issue which, for more than ten years, continued to drain the Arab and Kurdish people of Iraq economically as well as politically, and retard the country's political, economic and social development. That was over and above the physical bleeding which claimed an untold number of victims, Arabs and Kurds alike.

Prior to the outbreak of the progressive July 17 Revolution under the leadership of the Arab Baath Socialist Party, reactionary regimes kept complicating the Kurdish issue so much so that a national catastrophe began gathering momentum and threatening to undermine the edifice of the national unity of Iraq in its entirety by playing off the two fraternal nationalities the one against the other. Revolutionary maturity and deep faith in cohesion between the Arabs and Kurds, as was clearly demonstrated by the Arab Baath Socialist Party and the Kurdistan Democratic Party, succeeded, however, in setting off a progressive social revolution which promptly and effectively put an end to all forms of fratricide between the people of the same country. The well-meaning endeavours exerted in this direction came to be crowned with the March 11 historic manifesto, which has since become the symbol of enduring Arab-Kurdish unity in Iraq.

The first year of the March 11 manifesto was a year of trial to both parties. They were called upon to do their very best to carry out the bulk of the provisions of the manifesto and firmly stand up to the conspiracies which sought to demolish the foundations of national unity.

Mutual trust between the Arab and Kurdish nationalities and the determination of the two allied parties to cement national unity were both instrumental in speeding up the enforcement of many provisions of the peace manifesto over the past year, and will be so in the future as well. This is so in spite of the imperialistic-reactionary conspiracies that are ceaselessly woven up. Surely, the peace established by the two allied parties is a real and durable one that cannot be disturbed by imperialistic schemings however malicious they might be. What is sought after is to achieve the country's national build-up and guarantee progress and advancement to the people of Iraq — Arabs, Kurds and other nationalities.

## 8TH N.S.U. CONFERENCE CALLS FOR UNIFICATION OF PALESTINE RESISTANCE DETACHMENTS

The 8th Conference of the National Students Union has called for the unification of the Palestine resistance detachments and the rejection of all peaceful solution formulas.

# PRESIDENT P IRAQI JOUR

## RECEIVES JOURNALISTS DELEGATION AT PRESIDENTIAL PALACE

President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr said he was proud of the Iraqi journalists and would back up their union in every way.

The President was talking to nalists Union, Sd. Saad Qassem ber of the Chairman and members of Hamoudi, speaking on behalf receive the Union's new Administra- of the journalists, expressed. The



tive Committee whom he re- thanks for the care which the have t  
ceived at the Presidential Pa- July 17 Revolution and its earlier  
lace yesterday afternoon. leadership have been taking of The  
The Chairman of the Jour- the journalists and their un- hold a

## PRESIDENT PAYS SUR VISIT TO TWO COLL

President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr has stated that the University of Baghdad should devote full attention to improving the standards of the faculties of science. The President said this in the course of a 4-hour surprise visit he made to the Engineering College and to the College of Economics and Political Sciences yesterday.

Talking to students and fa- should prepare for playing an  
culty members, the President effective role in the country's  
said: "The country is approach- uplift. The President suggested  
ing a major industrial resurg- that during the summer vaca-  
ence. This will mean a great tion students be assigned to  
demand on technical cadres apprenticeship terms at various  
whom the faculties of science industrial centres. He also or-

## PROMULGATION OF WORKERS' PENSION & SOCIAL SECURITY LAW HAILED

The promulgation of the Workers' Pension and Social Security Law on Tuesday was favourably echoed by various social quarters and vocational organizations.

A spokesman of the General workers face to face with their  
Federation of the Women of historic responsibilities.  
Iraq said the law fully answered the demands of working women to raise the standard  
women under the current re- of the country's national econ-  
volutionary regime. She add- omy and to lead the struggle  
ed: "The promulgation of the for defending the accomplish-  
Law meant that social revolu- ments of the revolution and for  
tion has been achieved both attaining to unity, liberty and



# NT PROUD OF JOURNALISTS

**ION** and for the advantages which the journalists have secured under the revolutionary regime. **Sd. Hamoudi** however pointed out that there were some flaws in the Journalists Pension Law and that a number of journalists have yet to receive building plots. **Sd. Qassem** expressed. The President promised to



which the have these demands met at the on and its earliest opportunity. en taking of The call lasted for about d their un- half an hour.—INA.

## YS SURPRISE COLLEGES

ted that dered that a fairly large hall be annexed to the Central Library of the Engineering College. The President listened to an account of the problems and difficulties encountering some sections of the college and promised to have these overcome by side-stepping red-tape restrictions. He impressed upon the teaching staff the need to exert their best endeavours to improve academic standards and urged the students to pursue their studies punctually.

In both colleges the President was greeted by cheers for the revolution and the Arab Baath Socialist Party. — INA.

**PENSION ED**

and So. hood by

with their es. upon the e standard onal econ- struggle accomplish- on and for liberty and

Director

## PRESIDENT GREET'S DANISH MONARCH

President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr has addressed the following telegram of birthday greetings to King Fredrick IX of Denmark;

"On Your Majesty's birthday, it gives me pleasure to send you in my name and on behalf of the people and Government of Iraq sincerest congratulations and best wishes for Your Majesty's good health and happiness and the continued prosperity and welfare of the Danish people." — INA.

## DR. ISMAIL TO OPEN UNESCO COURSE SATURDAY

Dr. Suad Khalil Ismail, Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research is to open on Saturday the drainage and land reclamation regional course organised by UNESCO in conjunction with the Higher Education Ministry.

The one month course is to take place at the Conference Hall of the College of Engineering and will be attended by ten delegates from Iraq and twenty more from Arab and neighbouring countries. They are to receive training, in both theory and practice on a wide range of matters related to drainage and land reclamation with the purpose of improving their technical skills. — INA

## KAMALI RECEIVES SOVIET PROFESSOR

Sd. Shafiq al-Kamali, Minister of Information yesterday morning received Mrs. Katina Nikita professor at the Afro-Asian Studies Institute in Moscow. Mrs. Nikita is visiting Baghdad at the invitation of the Ministry of Information. She is an authority on matters related to the Palestine issue. — INA



## PRESIDENCY AUDIENCES

President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr received at the Presidential Palace yesterday afternoon the administrative committees of the Journalists Union, the Social Sciences Association and the Engineers Union separately on the occasion of their success in recent elections.

### CALLERS

Dr. Abdullah al-Sebahi, Iraq's Ambassador to Libya yesterday morning called at the Presidential Palace and signed the visitors book before proceeding to rejoin his post.

## Kurdish people hope for more concrete accomplishments

Sd. Monammed Mahmood country's financial conditions, Abdul Rahman, Minister of many important projects have Northern Affairs and Member been accomplished. Those in- of the Politbureau of the Kur- cuded the building of 3,700 distan Democratic Party has housing units at a cost of more stated that the Kurdish people than LD. 1 million In addition is entering the second year to this, LD. 400,000 has been of the March 11 historic Ma- appropriated for building more nifesto in a spirit of confidence and hope for more concrete accomplishments, especially as what was implemented in the first year constituted a dependable base forming a stepping stone towards the future.

The Minister, who was speaking in an interview with the INA said that the struggle of the progressive Arab and Kurdish masses represented, along with their unity, the surest guarantee of the implementation of all contents of the manifesto.

Replying to another question put to him by the INA, Sd. Abdul Rahman reviewed the work done by his Ministry during the first year of the Manifesto. He said that in spite of the smallness of appropriations made to the northern area as a result of the

Of forests and forestry, the Minister of Northern Affairs said that the Kuwaija mountain overlooking Sulaimaniyah and the Salamddin-Arbil highway have both been afforested. Empty lots inside woods have also been afforested as was too the mountain overlooking Arbil. Branches of the Directorate General of Forestry have been opened in various northern governorates. — INA

## Working class congratulated

The Mesafa Leadership of the Arab Baath Socialist Party has congratulated the working class on the promulgation of the new Pension and Social Security Law.

A telegram addressed to the General Federation of Trade Unions said: "The progressive Revolution which was the byproduct of the sufferings

of the toiling classes including the working class, has had among its prime objectives the exorcism of the working class from its deplorable conditions. In these days of the celebrations of the March 11 anniversary, the ROC adds one more to the gains of the working class. The promulgation of the new Pension and Social Security Law is rightly considered one of the most spectacular

The telegram said: "Your promulgation of the Workers Pension Law is truly expressive of the goals of the July 17 Revolution seeking the uplifting of the standards of the toiling and destitute classes

## Concentration camp in Sinai

Jerusalem, Wednesday. Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Dayan was accused in the Knesset yesterday of operating a concentration camp for detainees from the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip.



Revolutionary maturity and deep faith in cohesion between the Arabs and Kurds, as was clearly demonstrated by the Arab Baath Socialist Party and the Kurdistan Democratic Party, succeeded, however, in setting off a progressive social revolution which promptly and effectively put an end to all forms of fratricide between the people of the same country. The well-meaning endeavours exerted in this direction came to be crowned with the March 11 historic manifesto, which has since become the symbol of enduring Arab-Kurdish unity in Iraq.

The first year of the March 11 manifesto was a year of trial to both parties. They were called upon to do their very best to carry out the bulk of the provisions of the manifesto and firmly stand up to the conspiracies which sought to demolish the foundations of national unity.

Mutual trust between the Arab and Kurdish nationalities and the determination of the two allied parties to cement national unity were both instrumental in speeding up the enforcement of many provisions of the peace manifesto over the past year, and will be so in the future as well. This is so in spite of the imperialistic-reactionary conspiracies that are ceaselessly woven up. Surely, the peace established by the two allied parties is a real and durable one that cannot be disturbed by imperialistic schemings however malicious they might be. What is sought after is to achieve the country's national build-up and guarantee progress and advancement to the people of Iraq — Arabs, Kurds and other nationalities.

### 8TH N.S.U. CONFERENCE CALLS FOR UNIFICATION OF PALESTINE RESISTANCE DETACHMENTS

The 8th Conference of the National Students Union has called for the unification of the Palestine resistance detachments and the rejection of all peaceful solution formulas.

The conference which resumed its sittings yesterday morning greeted the endeavours made by the revolutionary government and the Arab Baath Socialist Party to place all of Iraq's possibilities at the disposal of the battle of destiny with the object of liberating the occupied Arab territories from the clutches of the Zionist enemy. The conference also valued the March 11 Manifesto on the settlement of the Kurdish issue.

Delegates to the conference condemned the moves of Arab reaction in the Arab Gulf which have for their purpose obliterating the Arab character of the Gulf. They condemned the American-imperialistic aggression on the peoples of Indochina and expressed support for the struggle of the Latin American peoples.

The conference recommended a revision of curricula in all stages of education so as to

bring them more in line with modern scientific developments. The country's university systems should be unified so as to harmonize with the socialist line of the revolution. Every step should be made to prepare qualified scientific cadres for university faculties.

The conference further called for more attention to student health. Medical treatment and medicine should be made available to students for free.

The conference further stressed the necessity of setting up a unified student front and fostering relations with student organisations in other Arab and foreign countries and with the Kurdish Students Association in Europe. The conference further resolved to have an English language magazine published abroad as the union's mouthpiece. — INA

## Baghdad Diary

### MISAK'S SECOND ART SHOW OPENED

The Ministry of Information 29 — INA. has received an invitation from the Director of the World Council of Museums to participate in the council's 9th general conference scheduled to take place in Paris on August

Sd. Salem al-Akooli, Director General of Culture at the Ministry of Information, acting on behalf of the Minister, yesterday evening opened the second art show organised by artist Sarkis Misak at the National Gallery of Modern Art. Misak's first show was held in Baghdad two weeks ago.

ive Committee whom he received at the Presidential Palace yesterday afternoon. The Chairman of the Jour-

re-thanks for the care which the have the July 17 Revolution and its earliest leadership have been taking of The the journalists and their un-

## PRESIDENT PAYS SURPRISE VISIT TO TWO COLLEGES

President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr has stated that the University of Baghdad should devote full attention to improving the standards of the faculties of science. The President said this in the course of a 4-hour surprise visit he made to the Engineering College and to the College of Economics and Political Sciences yesterday.

Talking to students and faculty members, the President said: "The country is approaching a major industrial resurgence. This will mean a great demand on technical cadres whom the faculties of science

should prepare for playing an effective role in the country's uplift. The President suggested that during the summer vacation students be assigned to apprenticeship terms at various industrial centres. He also urged

### PROMULGATION OF WORKERS' PENSION & SOCIAL SECURITY LAW HAILED

The promulgation of the Workers' Pension and Social Security Law on Tuesday was favourably echoed by various social quarters and vocational organisations.

A spokesman of the General Federation of the Women of Iraq said the law fully answered the demands of working women under the current revolutionary regime. She added: "The promulgation of the Law meant that social revolution has been achieved both inside and outside the factory. This will impel toiling women to step up their participation in building the unified socialist democratic society".

Sd. Hussein Sd. Jaber, Chairman of the General Federation of Peasant Associations commenting on the Law said: "The revolution has demonstrated its comprehension of the requirements of developing the life of the working class. The new law has placed the

workers face to face with their historic responsibilities. Sd. Ubror called upon the workers to raise the standard of the country's national economy and to lead the struggle for defending the accomplishments of the revolution and for attaining to unity, liberty and socialism.

Sd. Sabah Khasro, Director General of the Pension and Social Security Organisation said the Law has culled the best in the agreements of ILO and Arab labour organisations. He added: "For the first time, the law has introduced the Health Security Branch and the services branch which will ensure adequate health care to the working people". — INA

### PEACE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS (Continued from page 1)

against imperialism, the forces of reaction and other allied and subsidiary forces. It is also held together with the struggle of the Arab people by traditions of historic fraternity, the unity of economic interests and coordinated development of the Arab and Kurdish nationalities. Any act of

upsetting this coordination will necessarily inflict damage on the cause of common struggle and the progressive national resurgence in general.

"Imperialism has realised that the unity of Arab-Kurdish struggle has the effect of cementing the cause of the Arab-Kurdish liberation movement and enabling it to secure important positions in the face of the imperialist-Zionist-Israeli aggressive plans in the region especially against the nationalist battle of destiny currently raging in Palestine and the adjacent Arab countries. Consequently, the imperialistic and renegade organs sought desperately to find more than one reason for severing the ties of fraternity between the Arab and Kurdish masses with the object of weakening the front of revolutionary national struggle in Iraq.

(Continued on page 8)



union and its earliest opportunity. The call lasted for about half an hour.—INA.

## YS SURPRISE O COLLEGES

stated that attention to science. The surprise and to the yesterday.

for playing an the country's dent suggested summer vaca- assigned to rms at various s. He also or-

## PENSION MAILED

on and So. y echoed by ations.

face with their bilities. ed upon the the standard national econ- the struggle he accomplish- plution and for ty, liberty and

asro, Director Pension and Organisation is culled the ements of ILO organisations. the first time, roduced the Branch and ch which will health care to ple". — INA

coordination inflict dama- e of common progressive nce in gene-

has realised Arab-Kurdish effect of ce- of the Arab- n movement to secure im- in the face t-Zionist-Isra- ns in the re- against the na- destiny cur- Palestine and ab countries. imperiolistic ans sought d more than severing the between the masses with eakening the nary national

dered that a fairly large hall be annexed to the Central Li- brary of the Engineering Co- llege.

The President listened to an account of the problems and difficulties encountering some sections of the college and pro- mised to have these overcome by side-stepping red-tape re- strictions. He impressed upon the teaching staff the need to exert their best endeavours to improve aca- demic standards and urged the students to pur- sue their studies punctually.

In both colleges the Presi- dent was greeted by cheers for the revolution and the Arab Baath Socialist Party. — INA.

Higher Education Ministry.

The one month course is to take place at the Conference Hall of the College of Engine- ering and will be attended by ten delegates from Iraq and twenty more from Arab and neighbouring countries. They are to receive training, in both theory and practice on a wide range of matters related to drainage and land reclamation with he purpose of improving their technical skills. — INA

## KAMALI RECEIVES SOVIET PROFESSOR

Sd. Shafiq al-Kamali, Minis- ter of Information yesterday morning received Mrs. Katina Nikita professor at the Afro- Asian Studies Institute in Mos- cow. Mrs. Nikita is visiting Baghdad at the invitation of the Ministry of Information. She is an authority on matters related to the Palestine issue. — INA

# Concentration camp in Sinai

Jerusalem, Wednesday.

Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Dayan was accused in the Knesset yesterday of operating a concentration camp for detainees from the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip.

Replying to a parliament- ary question by Communist Party member Meir Wilner, Dayan admitted that 34 fami- lies of suspected commandos from Gaza had been exiled to the village of Abu Zaima, in

the Sinai south of Port Suez. The Defence Minister claim- ed that the families had been exiled to Sinai in order to deny the suspected commandos the aid, shelter and comfort that their families gave them.

## ALGERIAN OIL TEAM VISITS NORTH RUMAILA OILFIELD

The Algerian oil delegation currently visiting Iraq yester- day morning went to see drill- ing work conducted by the Na-

tional Oil Company in the No- rth Rumaila oilfield, the Go- vernorate of Basrah. The dele- gation, headed by Sd. Abdul Rahman Miquatili, Head of the Department of Exploration and Development at the Algerian National Oil Company (SON- ATRACH), paid a call at the Basrah office of the National Oil Company and conferred wi- th the Director General.

## SYMPATHY STRIKE BY TUNISIAN STUDENTS

Tunis, Wednesday.

Students at Tunis Univer- sity's Faculty of Letters yester- day came out on a 24-hour stri- ke in sympathy with Law Fa- culty students who have been on strike for a week.

They are protesting against new regulations governing th- eir mid-term examinations, which are due to take place on March 13.

The Tunisian Students Un- ion has asked the Council of the Law Faculty to discuss the question with student repres- entatives.

On Tuesday morning, Dr. Saadun Hamadi, Minister of Oil and Minerals and Chairman of the Board of the National Oil Company met with the Al- gerian delegation in Baghdad discussing with them ways and means of developing oil coope- ration between the two coun- tries.

The Algerian delegation, which arrived in Baghdad on Monday, is leaving Basrah this morning for Kuwait to contin- ue its tour of a number of Ar- ab countries. — INA

ing stone towards the future. The Minister, who was spe- aking in an interview with the INA said that the struggle of the progressive Arab and Kurdish masses represented, along with their unity, the surest guarantee of the imple- mentation of all contents of the manifesto.

Replying to another quest- ion put to him by the INA, Sd. Abdul Rahman reviewed the work done by his Ministry during the first year of the Manifesto. He said that in spite of the smallness of app- ropriations made to the nor- thern area as a result of the

construction of two tobacco ci- eansing plants and, an artificial tobacco fermentation plant in Sulaimaniyah at an estimated cost of ID. 500,000.

Of forests and forestry, the Minister of Northern Affairs said that the Kuwaija mounta- in overlooking Sulaimaniyah and the Salahaddin-Arbil high- way have both been afforested. Empty lots inside woods have also been afforested as was too the mountain overlooking Arbil. Branches of the Direc- torate General of Forestry ha- ve been opened in various nor- thern governorates. — INA

## Working class congratulated

The Kesafa Leadership of the Arab Baath Socialist Party has congratulated the working class on the pro- mulgation of the new Pension and Social Security Law.

A telegram addressed to the General Federation of Trade Unions said: "The progressive July 17 Revolution which was the byproduct of the sufferings of the toiling classes including the working class, has had among its prime objectives the extrication of the working class from its deplorable condi- tions. In these days of the ce- lebrations of the March 11 an- niversary, the ROC adds one more to the gains of the wor- king class. The promulgation of the new Pension and Social Security Law is rightly consid- ered one of the most spectac- ular accomplishments secured by the revolution to the workers".

The telegram wished the wo- rkers more success in the st- ruggle for the triumph of the July 17 Revolution under the leadership of President Ahm- ed Hassan al-Bakr.

An identical telegram of gr- eetings was addressed to the GFTU by the Karkh Leadersh- ip of the Party.

The 8th Conference of the National Students Union also addressed a similar telegram to the GFTU.

Sd. Hussein Sd. Jaber, Chair- man of the General Federa- tion of Peasant Associations addressed a telegram of thanks to President Ahmed Hassan al- Bakr for the promulgation of the Law.

The telegram said: "Your promulgation of the Workers Pension Law is truly expressi- ve of the goals of the July 17 Revolution seeking the uplift- ing of the standards of the toiling and destitute classes and accentuating the Arab so- cialist society. The revolution has lived up to its promise to do away with class differences from which our brave workers had suffered.

Sd. Jaber also addressed a telegram of greetings to the Chairman of the GFTU. — INA

## Dr. A.S. Attar

Surgical Specialist

(General Surgery Chest  
& Cardiovascular)

FRCS-ED, FICS, FACS, FCCP.

Nasr Bldg. Saadoun St.  
Baghdad

Consulting Hours  
4-8 p.m.

## WORLD'S BIGGEST CENSUS OPERATION

New Delhi, Wednesday.

Over a million enumerators and officials, aided by compute- rs, today began the biggest census operation in the world — listing about 560 million pe- ople.

The counting is expected to take three weeks and the first provisional population figures will be available by the middle of next month.

The census, which will cost the government about 200 mil- lion rupees (1,100,000 Sterling), will gather information on ev- ery citizen's religion, education, languages, place of birth, age at marriage and occupation. It is also expected to provide the Government with useful infor- mation for its massive family planning programme.

## REQUIEM MASS

Mass will be rendered for the repose of the Soul of the late Christine Donatossian at the Ar- menian Orthodox Ch- urch on Friday the 12th March at 10.30 a.m. R.I.P.



# COUNTRY-WIDE CELEBRATIONS TO MARK FIRST ANNIV. OF MARCH 11 MANIFESTO

TWO ALLIED PARTIES TO ORGANISE MASS PROCESSION TODAY

Iraq is today celebrating the first anniversary of the March 11 historic Manifesto which opened a new bright page of peace, amity and fraternity between two nationalities of a long record of common struggle.

On March 11, 1970 the Revolutionary Command Council achieved a major revolutionary accomplishment by giving the Kurdish issue a peaceful solution in fulfilment of the resolutions of the 7th Regional Conference of the Arab Baath Socialist Party held in the closing days of 1968 and the beginning of 1969.

The settlement of the Kurdish issue was in the forefront of the national problems which faced the July 17 Revolution, all the more so as former regimes proved incapable of

understanding it and unwilling to suggest the right solutions to it. That state of affairs had further complicated the issue and made it clear as if it were a forbidding one.

Right from the very beginning, the revolutionary government addressed itself to this national problem imbued with a spirit of self responsibility and maximum adherence to revolutionary democratic principles. It acknowledged the legitimate entity of the Kurds, confirmed the cultural and linguistic rights of the Kurdish nationality made of the Kurdish language a required subject in all schools, institutes, universities, teachers training institutes, the Military College and the Police College and disseminated Kurdish scientific, literary and political works expressive of national and nationalist ambitions.

The revolutionary regime made of Nawroz Day a national holiday in recognition of the right of Kurdish citizens to review their traditions. A general amnesty was issued for all civilian and military personnel who participated in the armed movement.

In the year since the March 11 Manifesto was promulgated, the revolutionary government accomplished most of the provisions of the manifesto. A fr-

ontier guards force was formed of demobbed Peshmarga; the period spent by men in the area's incidents has been counted for purposes of promotion and pension; all persons dismissed from their posts on account of the incidents have been reinstated and monthly allowances have been appropriated for demobbed Peshmarga who are without means of livelihood.

To mark this national anniversary, the two allied parties, the Arab Baath Socialist Party and Kurdistan Democratic Party will, at 10:00 this morning take out a mass procession starting off from Maidan Square along Rasheed Street and on to Tahrir Square in South Gate. Joining in this procession will be vocational, labour, student, peasant and women organisations.

Sd. Taha al-Jazrawi, Member of the RCC and Minister of Industry will open an ID. 20,000 manually-operated carpet-making centre in Arbil. Sd. Mohammed Mahmood Abdul Rahman, Minister of Northern Affairs is to lay the foundation stone to the Tobacco Monopoly Administration complex in Sulaimaniyah to which ID. 750,000,000 has been appropriated and a youth centre estimated to cost ID. 110,000.

In commemoration of the anniversary, the Central Bank has minted a 250-fils coin of pure nickel which is to be put into circulation today. — INA.

## IZZI BEGINS 2-DAY TOUR OF BASRAH GOVERNORATE

Sd. Adnan Ayub Sabri, al-Izzi, Minister of Communications arrived in Basrah yesterday morning for a 2-day tour of the Governorate accompanied by members of the high committee of Shatt-al-Arab Project.

A little while from his arrival, the Minister presided over a meeting held at the offices of the Ports Administration to review the phases of the Shatt al-Basrah Project and supplementary jobs.

The ID. 5 million project provides for sinking a canal from al-Zubair depression to Horr al-Hammer depression, a distance of 45 kilometres. The 250-metre wide canal will discharge an average of 300 cubic metres of flood water per second directly into al-Zubair depression. The canal could also be used for the navigation of medium river craft. The project, now 55 per cent complete, also provides for building a regulator on the above-mentioned canal for controlling the discharge of water and for irrigating some 65,000 donums of farmland in the neighbourhood.

Later in the morning, Sd. al-Izzi, accompanied by the committee members and the Director General of the Ports Administration paid a visit to the Umm Qasr Port installat-

ions and the concrete blocks factory now under construction by the Iraqi Ports Administration. The factory due to be brought to completion towards the end of this month at a cost of ID. 6,000 is to supply the Ports Administration with its requirements of various types of blocks.

Next, the Minister and his party dropped in at the ID. 2.5 million spiral pipes factory now under construction. This factory is to have an output of 20,000 tons of various kinds of pipes.

The Minister also inspected work on the Basrah race course expected to be opened this season.

## HADITHI: MARCH 11 MANIFESTO A REVOLUTION IN ITS OWN RIGHT

Sd. Murtadha al-Hadithi, Member of the RCC, Minister of Labour and Social Affairs and Chairman of the North Peace Committee has described the March 11 Manifesto as a revolution in its own right and one of the most prominent progressive accomplishments of the July 17 Revolution.

spite of all the problems, passivities and obstructions coming in the way.

The Minister went on: "Most of the difficulties to which we refer were the natural by-product of the complications of the Kurdish issue, the length of the period of fighting and the presence of numerous interests which would like to keep the conflict ablaze, sabotage the unity of the Kurdish people and freeze Iraq's role on both the nationalist and international levels.

Sd. al-Hadithi said that the first of the Manifesto "has made us more determined than ever before to see to it that the Manifesto will run its course and attain to the mighty goals it envisaged"

Sd. al-Hadithi, who was speaking in an interview with the INA on the first anniversary of the March 11 Manifesto said the revolution and the Party were resolved to enforce the contents of the Manifesto and achieve whatever is accommodating to peace, national unity and fraternity between

Sd. al-Hadithi said that the March 11 historic Manifesto constituted a comprehensive solution to the problems of the Kurdish man in particular and to the Kurdish national issue in general. He added: "The

## Commando attacks on Israeli settlements

Damascus, Wednesday. Some commando units attacked at dawn yesterday the number 4 military camp in Kun-eitra, the military police post, Al-Rakkad observation post and military targets in Harnan area using heavy rockets and mortar fire.

A statement issued by the General Command of the Palest-

ian units engaging the enemy sources of fire so as to cover up the withdrawal of the main units.

On Monday night, commando units attacked with heavy rockets Hakolan settlement also in the occupied Golan Heights. The enemy was seen to evacuate casualties after the concentrated attack.

JAZZ  
KIL

Sd. Taha al-Jazrawi, Member of the RCC and Minister of Industry announced yesterday beginning of inspection of shipments in the morates.

In a statement, correspondent Jazrawi said that the rate of the factory is to be the next few

On arrival, expected the factory, the volunteer work derway to be part of the which is made

Sd. Jazrawi Mosul this course of his ins

DOUR  
TO MAYS

Sd. Izzat al-Agrarian Reform to inspect the enforcement of

SOLIDARI  
KOR  
JOURN

Sd. Saad Q President of Union, express lists' solidarity friends in the st imperialism nialism in the nt to the Cent the Korean ration on the 25th anniversary tion.

2 NEW  
FOR

To mark the 25th anniversary of the March 11 Manifesto, the Ministry of Northern Affairs, today the four projects at a cost of ID. projects are to installation, th centre.

ISRAE  
2 BEDO



ARK  
STO

JAZRAWI IN  
KIRKUK

Sd. Taha al-Jazrawi, Member of the RCC and Minister of Industry arrived Kirkuk yesterday beginning a tour of inspection of industrial establishments in the northern governorates.

In a statement to the Kirkuk correspondent of the INA, Sd. Jazrawi said that a trial operation of the sulphur extraction factory in the Governorate is to be ordered within the next few weeks.

On arrival, the Minister inspected the above-mentioned factory, the aerated beverages factory and the progress of the volunteer work drive now underway to build the second part of the workers township which is made up of 50 houses.

Sd. Jazrawi is arriving in Mosul this morning in the course of his inspection tour.

DOURI OFF  
TO MAYSAN TODAY

Sd. Izzat al-Douri, Member of the RCC and Minister of Agrarian Reform is today going to the Governorate of Maysan to inspect the progress of volunteer work drives and the enforcement of the new Agrarian Reform Law.—INA.

SOLIDARITY WITH  
KOREAN  
JOURNALISTS

Sd. Saad Qassem Hamoudi, President of the Journalists Union, expressed Iraqi journalists' solidarity with Korean friends in their struggle against imperialism and world colonialism in the telegram he sent to the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Federation on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of its foundation.

2 NEW PROJECTS  
FOR NORTH

To mark the second anniversary of March 11 Manifesto, Sd. Mohammed Mahmoud Abdul Rahman, Minister of Northern Affairs, is to lay down today the foundation stone of two projects in Sulaimaniyah at a cost of ID. 750,000. These projects are tobacco monopoly installation, the other is a youth centre.

ISRAELIS JAIL  
2 BEDOUINS ON  
COMMANDO  
CHARGES

Call for converting Arab League  
into military-political alliance

WAR VETERAN URGES MOBILISATION OF ARAB ENERGIES TO  
CONFRONT ZIONISM

Retired Brig. Hassan Mustafa, has advocated military cooperation between the Arab states to confront the menacing Israeli danger and called for converting the Arab League into a military and political alliance for this purpose.

Brig. Mustafa, who on Tuesday evening was delivering a lecture at the War Veterans Association, said all Arab energies should be mobilised for fighting the Zionist enemy and liberating occupied Arab territories. He also called for giving a military and political identity to the Arab League infrastructure and for setting up a joint Arab military command.

After the lecture, a general debate ensued and was joined by Sd. Khairallah Tulfah, Governor of Baghdad and Chairman of the War Veterans Association, who argued for a comprehensive Arab unity or a federal union of the Arab states. He also advocated the formation of a union of various Arab countries.

Mustansiriya Varsity President Dr. Mussara al-Rawi, President of Al-Mustansiriya University, has called for making of Arab schools and institution serving the goals of the Arab nation through espousing an educational philosophy based on a clear-cut social policy. He also said that school curricula should fall in line with the requirements of the Arab nation and with the search for Arab unity, liberation from imperialism and the elimination of social backwardness of every description. Dr. Rawi, who is a member of the Iraqi delegation attending the current conference of the Confederation of Arab Teachers which opened here earlier this week, was yesterday addressing a seminar on the socialist concept of school education.—INA.

ISRAEL EXPOSED BY BRITISH MP IN  
"LONDON TIMES"

London, Wednesday. British MP David Atkins, in a letter to the London Times, said that it has become quite clear that Israel intends to retain a large slice of occupied Arab territory in spite of a clause in the U.N. Charter which prohibits the acquisition of land by the use of force.

Mr. Atkins further said that the Israeli government also refused to work for a just settlement of the refugee problem in spite of the numerous resolutions passed by the United Nations. "After three-and-half-years of elusive tactics, Israel is now openly defying the United Nations," Mr. Atkins said, adding: "If war in the Middle East again broke out this will be the direct result of Israel's refusal to arrive at a settlement in accordance with the Security Council resolution."—INA.

ELECTIONS TO  
FIRST CONSULTATIVE  
COUNCIL IN YEMEN

Sanaa, Wednesday. Elections for the first Consultative Council in Yemen began here today. The council will be made up of 150 members of whom ten will be appointed. The council is to run for a term of four years.

FUND-RAISING  
TOUR FOR  
PALESTINIAN  
STUDENTS

Cairo Wednesday. The delegation set up to raise funds on behalf of the Palestinian students who became cut-off from their parents following the 1967 Zionist aggression will on Saturday resume its fund-raising tour of Arab countries.

The team, headed by Sd. Salim al-Yafi, Assistant Secretary-General of the Arab League, is to tour the countries of the Arab West and Sudan.

The team last month toured Iraq, Kuwait and the Arab Gulf principalities.—INA.



Iraq... aceful solution, Israel still fin... meeting of the Palestinian Na... ds her source of strength to tional Council held recently in



metres of flood water per second directly into al-Zubair depression. The canal could also be used for the navigation of medium river craft. The project, now 55 per cent complete, also provides for building a regulator on the above-mentioned canal for controlling the discharge of water and for irrigating some 65,000 donums of farmland in the neighbourhood.

Later in the morning, Sd. al-Izzi, accompanied by the committee members and the Director General of the Ports Administration paid a visit to the Umm Qasr Port installation.

factory is to have an output of 30,000 tons of various kinds of pipes.

The Minister also inspected work on the Basrah race course expected to be opened this season.

for all civilian and military personnel who participated in the armed movement.

In the year since the March 11 Manifesto was promulgated, the revolutionary government accomplished most of the provisions of the manifesto. A fr-

750,000,000 has been appropriated and a youth centre estimated to cost ID. 110,000.

In commemoration of the anniversary, the Central Bank has minted a 250-fils coin of pure nickel which is to be put into circulation today. — INA.

Sd. Saa President Union, ex lists' solid friends in st imperia nialism in nt to the the Kore ration on 25th anniv tion.

## HADITHI: MARCH 11 MANIFESTO A REVOLUTION IN ITS OWN RIGHT

Sd. Murtadha al-Hadithi, Member of the RCC, Minister of Labour and Social Affairs and Chairman of the North Peace Committee has described the March 11 Manifesto as a revolution in its own right and one of the most prominent progressive accomplishments of the July 17 Revolution.

spite of all the problems, passivities and obstructions coming in the way.

The Minister went on: "Most of the difficulties to which we refer were the natural by-product of the complications of the Kurdish issue, the length of the period of fighting and the presence of numerous interests which would like to keep the conflict ablaze, sabotage the unity of the Kurdish people and freeze Iraq's role on both the nationalist and international levels."

Sd. al-Hadithi said that the March 11 historic Manifesto constituted a comprehensive solution to the problems of the Kurdish man in particular and to the Kurdish national issue in general. He added: "The enforcement of the Manifesto depends, among other things, on objectivity for attaining to self rule for the Kurds", he said, adding: "The manifesto has social, economic and cultural contents. Its enforcement requires continuity in endeavours and widespread participation by the masses of the people along with a high degree of sense of self-responsibility".

In conclusion, Sd. Hadithi said that what was accomplished in the span of one year has raised confidence among the masses and encouraged us to accelerate the tempo for abridging time. — INA

## Commando attacks on Israeli settlements

Damascus, Wednesday. Some commando units attacked at dawn yesterday the number 4 military camp in Kunetra, the military police post, Al-Rakkad observation post and military targets in Harnan area using heavy rockets and mortar fire.

A statement issued by the General Command of the Palestine Revolution said that fierce fighting ensued with spec-

ial units engaging the enemy sources of fire so as to cover up the withdrawal of the main units.

On Monday night, commando units attacked with heavy rockets Hakolan settlement also in the occupied Golan Heights. The enemy was seen to evacuate casualties after the concentrated attack.

Another concentrated attack was launched on an Israeli farming settlement in the northern Jordan Valley. A number of vital installations were destroyed — INA.

### COMMENTARY

(Continued from page 2)

DRV, but also against China; for it is improbable for the latter to stand idly by, while her closest socialist neighbour is being criminally invaded, such an invasion being at the same time a deadly threat to China herself.

It does not require a great deal of intelligence to realise that the US aggression against the peoples of Indochina is but part and parcel of her rabid enmity for all forces of liberty and progress throughout the whole world, as is glaringly revealed by her encouragement and support of the Zionist aggressors in the Middle East, and her acts of open and covert intervention against the revolutionary movements in Africa and Latin America. Hence, the principal aim of the American aggression against Indochina is to quell the revolutionary movements in the Peninsula, as a preliminary step for attacking the socialist systems in North Vietnam and China, and harnessing them once more with the yoke of imperialist slavery.

However, the imperialists will do well to remember the disgraceful fate of their previous gamble in Korea. Any similar venture would meet the same fate, in fact a far more disastrous one.

## ASSAD'S EMISSARY IN TRIPOLI

Tripoli, Wednesday. Sd. Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, arrived here yesterday evening on a two-day visit to Libya. He is delivering a message from Gen. Hafez al-Assad, the Syrian Prime Minister, to Col. Muammar al-Gaddafi, Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of Libya. During a stop-over in Beirut Sd. Khaddam also delivered a similar message to President Franjeh of Lebanon — INA.

## ESCALATION OF OPERATIONS IN GAZA

Amman, Wednesday. According to reports received here from the occupied Gaza Strip, the Palestine Resistance movement last week circulated a pamphlet announcing the escalation of its operations throughout the Strip. The pamphlet stressed the determination of the Palestine resistance movement to maintain struggle until victory has been achieved. — INA.

Sd. al-Hadithi said that the first of the Manifesto "has made us more determined than ever before to see to it that the Manifesto will run its course and attain to the mighty goals it envisaged"

Sd. al-Hadithi, who was speaking in an interview with the INA on the first anniversary of the March 11 Manifesto said the revolution and the Party were resolved to enforce the contents of the Manifesto and achieve whatever is accommodating to peace, national unity and fraternity between the Arabs and the Kurds in

## WHAT KIND OF BORDER MAP GOLDA MEIR IS AFTER?

Tel Aviv, Wednesday. The Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir, in a closed-door meeting of the Israeli Labour Party representatives in the Knesset, has specified the kind of map Israel wanted to have, according to an A.P. dispatch quoting "well-informed Israeli sources".

Golda Meir is reported to have said that the frontiers question should be discussed either with the UN envoy Gunnar Jarring or with Egypt in face to face negotiations. — INA.

## SOMALIA ATTACKS ISRAEL'S EXPANSIONIST POLICY

Mogadisho, Wednesday. The Somali Republic has attacked Israel's expansionist policy in the Middle East and called upon all peace-loving forces to act together to bring about the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the occupied arab territories.

A statement issued by the Somali Foreign Ministry said that Israel was pressing on with its expansionist policy aided and abetted by world imperialism. The statement further said that the continuation of the ceasefire could serve no purpose for the Arabs. — INA.

## THE STATE ORGANIZATION CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY "PURCHASING DEPARTMENT"

Extension of our Tender No. 2/71 of Sand Lime Brick Plant

Further to our previous notice date of the above tender will be W March, 1971.

The P of the State for Construct Baghdad Observer No. 950, Dated



President of the Journalists Union, expressed Iraqi journalists' solidarity with Korean friends in their struggle against imperialism and world colonialism in the telegram he sent to the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Federation on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of its foundation.

## 2 NEW PROJECTS FOR NORTH

To mark the second anniversary of March 11 Manifesto, Sd. Mohammed Mahmoud Abdul Rahman, Minister of Northern Affairs, is to lay down today the foundation stone of two projects in Sulaimaniyah at a cost of ID. 750,000. These projects are tobacco monopoly installation, the other is a youth centre.

## ISRAELIS JAIL 2 BEDOUINS ON COMMANDO CHARGES

Tel Aviv, Wednesday.

A military court in Gaza yesterday gave life sentences to two Bedouin said to have been caught making their way by camel to shell an Israeli settlement with bazooka rockets.

The prosecution claimed Mahmoud Dackbush Shaaraka, 31, and Hassan Ali Halafat, 22, were found by an Israeli patrol heading for Nahal Dekel in northern Sinai with 12 American-made Bazooka rockets, timing aratus grenades and pistols.

T I C E

## ORGANIZATION FOR ON INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

No. 2/71 for the supply  
e Brick Plant

vious notice the closing  
r will be Wednesday 31st

The President  
f the State Organization  
Construction Industries  
50, Dated 11/3/1971.

Federation of the Arab Gulf  
Principality.

Dr. Pachachi arrived here on Monday enroute to Bahrain for consultations with Bahraini officials.

in the meantime, the Kuwaiti Foreign Minister, speaking of the current visit to Saudi Arabia by the Kuwait Foreign Under-Secretary, said the visit had been arranged for briefing Saudi officials on the latest amendments suggested to the plan of the proposed Arab Gulf Federation — INA.

blem in spite of the numerous resolutions passed by the United Nations. "After three-and-half-years of elusive tac-

## ELECTIONS TO FIRST CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL IN YEMEN

Sanaa, Wednesday.

Elections for the first Consultative Council in Yemen began here today. The council will be made up of 150 members of whom ten will be appointed. The council is to run for a term of four years.

— INA.

STUDENTS

Cairo Wednesday.

he delegation set up to raise funds on behalf of the Palestinian students who became cut-off from their parents following the 1967 Zionist aggression will on Saturday resume its fund-raising tour of Arab countries.

The team, headed by Sd. Salim al-Yafi, Assistant Secretary-General of the Arab League, is to tour the countries of the Arab West and Sudan.

The team last month toured Iraq, Kuwait and the Arab Gulf principalities — INA.



## IRAQ

AL-JUMHURIYAH, under the heading "a post-mortem of the ending of the ceasefire order", spoke of the process of coaxing the Arab to come to wrong conclusions.

The newspaper said: "For the first time the Arabs are told that America is no longer a totally aligned with Israel and that America is seriously working for peace. Although America has not yet succeeded in extracting from Israel the concessions promised to balance up Arab concessions, it hoped to do so in the future."

Al-Jumhuriyah went on: "This is the sort of picture now presented to the Arabs giving them the impression that America holds the key to the situation and that, accordingly, trust must be placed in her to persuade Israel to budge. Along with this picture there is presented a totally different picture giving people to understand that fighting would be resumed in earnest. Needless to say, Israel would have offered the concessions expected of her in return for peace and recognition, had she realised that her intransigence would spark off a new war or that the peaceful solution formula would be abandoned. Having convinced herself that nothing of the sort can happen, Israel naturally was little worried about the discontinuation of the ceasefire order."

Al-Jumhuriyah pointed out that in contrast with the attitude of the peddlers of the

peaceful solution, Israel still finds her source of strength to lie in the defiant policy she is pursuing and in the role played by American in donning the mantle of a peace dove.

AL-THAWRA, writing on the American invasion of Laos, gave two main reasons for this invasion.

The paper said: "The first one is the American desire to shore up the carton puppet regimes that are tied hand and foot to American imperialism and to terrorise the peoples in the region. The second is to maintain the profits of the industrial-military complex in the United States. It should be noted that the American administration in Washington represents only that decadent power of the American bourgeoisie."

The newspaper went on to say that one new aspect of the American aggression is to give the impression that the current war was raging between the Asians themselves. "This criminal line of policy is based on the so-called Guam doctrine. What is common knowledge to world public opinion at the flunkies ruling in Saigon and Formosa and other places are none but the running dogs of American imperialism."

## WORLD

BASHKIMI, the Albanian newspaper in a commentator's article said the resolutions of the Palestinian and Jordanian people's conference and of the

meeting of the Palestinian National Council held recently in Cairo constituted another counter-blow at the plots of Zionism and imperialism.

The article said: "The conference and meeting of the representatives of all strata of the Palestinian people as well as the documents and plans adopted by them are of special significance to the current situation in the Middle East. It is well known that the U.S. imperialists have long attempted to act as an umpire so as to realize their ambition for attaining hegemony and domination in the Middle East and to impose their will on the Arab people through the so-called peaceful settlement."

PRAVDA of Moscow in an article by its top commentator said that the United States did not back United Nations mediator Gunnar Jarring's mission and other efforts to reach a political settlement in the Middle East.

The commentator, Viktor Mayevsky, said it was not hard to see Washington wanted a "settlement" which would strengthen Israel's position, and be a concession to American monopolies, especially oil companies, at the expense of the Arab countries.

"Ill founded calculations," He added, and concluded: "The situation in the Middle East demands new efforts with the aim of preventing the Israeli invaders and their patrons from heaping up obstacles on the way to a just political settlement in this region."



## SCIENCE &amp; MEDICINE



Wanted -- cleaner & safer cars!

By CLAUDE LORIEUX

IT IS NOT only on the highroad that cars can kill. In a more insidious way, they also kill by polluting the atmosphere, by injecting into it carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxide. Some 80 per cent of the 230,000,000 tons or so of carbon monoxide released into the Earth's atmosphere by the different polluting agents come from car exhausts.

What is difficult, however, is to evaluate its influence on the atmosphere. It is not like a factory or a central heating boiler, which are static. The car is mobile, and if we want to lay down a "bearable limit" of pollution, we must find out the maximum traffic which the district has to bear.

In the last few years research attempts to cut down pollution from exhaust pipes have followed TWO MAIN LINES: improvement of filters on the pipes, and "cleaner" petrol.

American manufacturers have now discovered that the LEAD in automobile petroleum is a heavy pollutant, and most oil companies have announced that they will be producing "leadless petrol" in the States as from this year. As a result, the "clean" petrol will cost users one cent a litre more, while Royal Dutch-Shell estimate that the British motorist buying this special petrol will spend between five and ten pounds more on petrol annually.

But it is beginning to be clear that this is not really the whole problem. It is NOT possible, even with these methods, to get rid completely of all pollution from the internal combustion engine.

It on a short-term or even medium-term view is possible to reduce the volume of pollution, itself often CANCER-CAUSING, by producing perfect exhaust pipes and improved petrol, the battle for pure air in the long term is lost unless there is a change of strategy.

The "automobile population" is increasing daily, and

TWICE as fast in Europe as in the United States.

This dilemma has given rise to the idea of producing a "CLEAN" CAR ENGINE to take the place of the internal combustion engine, and a committee of the Atlantic Alliance have organised a conference of experts to discuss the question.

Naturally, research is only in its initial stages. Any number of solutions have been considered, from gas turbines and electronic cells to grandfather's "steam car", and President Nixon's Environment Adviser Dr. Daniel P. Moynihan, has said one should go back thirty to fifty years and have a fresh look at all the different sorts of engines thought of at that time.

And yet the motor-car has an even more MURDEROUS aspect — its involvement in road accidents.

Road accidents in 1965 and 1966 totalled 111,000 deaths in the 15 countries belonging to the Atlantic Alliance. In 1966/67 the number of deaths on the roads for 100,000 vehicles was 54.4 in the U.S., 126 in West Germany, 80.2 in Italy, 67.9 in France, and 59.1 in Britain.

These figures show clearly why research into a "safety car" is more advanced than that for a "clean car". Besides, it is only recently that governments have begun to take any interest in pollution.

Three countries — West Germany, Japan and the United States — are showing particular interest in an "experimental SAFE CAR".

So far, passive protection for car-users has been most developed in the U.S., where a conference of international experts was held on this subject in May in Detroit. Into this category come aspects as varied as the windscreen planned to cushion the shock to the head of a driver thrown forward by a collision, to a chassis which no longer folds up like a concertina on contact.

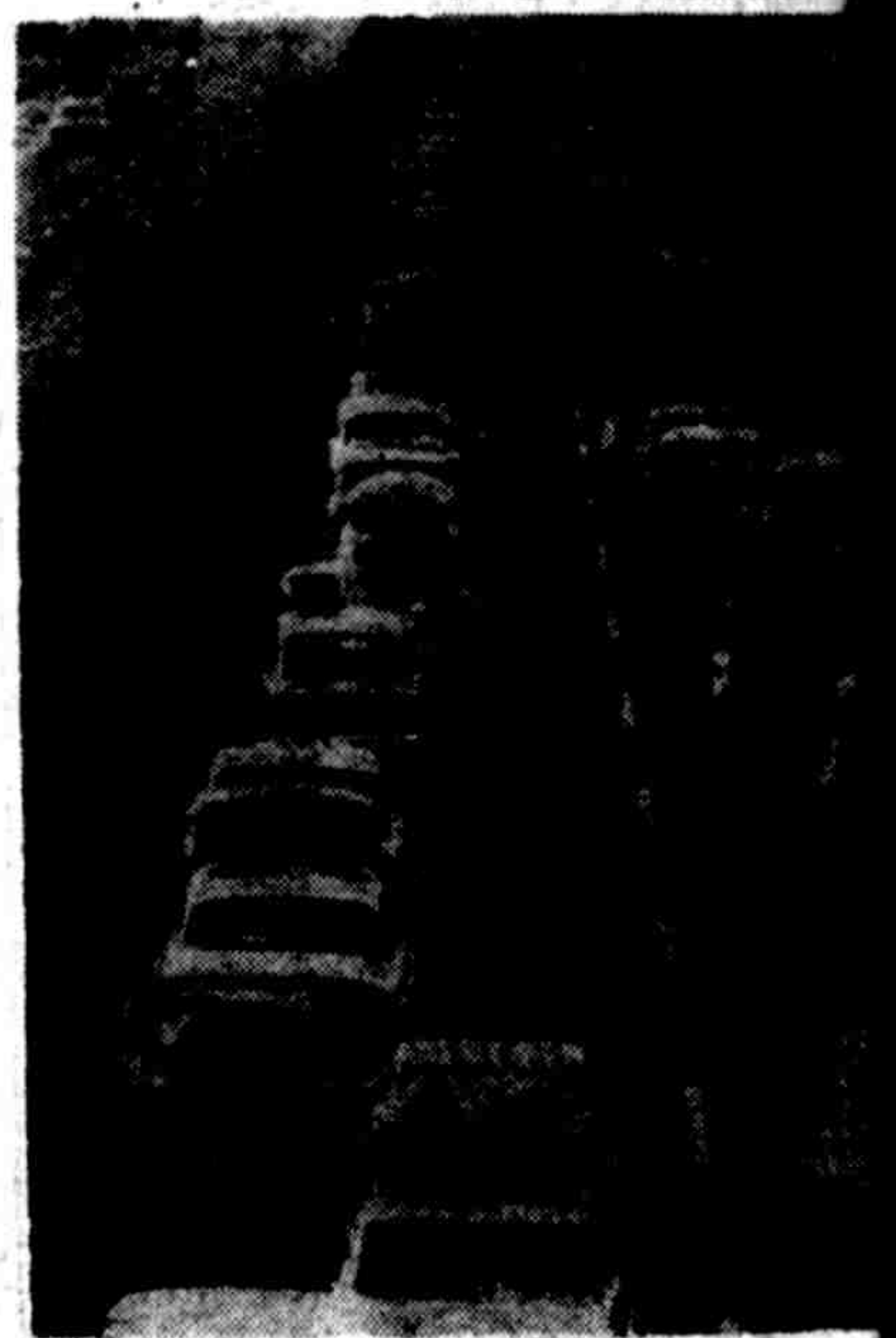
Perhaps the MOST ORIGINAL idea so far has been "air balloon", which is attached to the instrument panel, and which inflates in a fraction of a second, to protect the car's occupants by taking the initial shock. A second or two later it deflates, allowing the driver and passengers to take any necessary action.

Naturally, the designers are particularly concerned with those in the front seats, because this is the type of accident, a head-on collision, which affects 85 per cent of car-users, and which is responsible

for 60 to 70 per cent of all deaths by accident.

The two most difficult technical problems connected with the BALLOON at present are the working out of some system of "detection" which could set off the balloon, and calculating the minimum distance necessary between the windscreen and the driver in which the balloon can work effectively.

In this connection, the Americans have an easier job than the European manufacturers, because they are working on a much bigger vehicle. The Americans have perfected a "safe car" weighing about two



## VITAMIN-C COMES TO OF RHEUMATIC PATIENTS

VITAMIN-C has long been studied fundamentally, and quite a few articles had been written about its benefits. And now it helps the medic in treating rheumatic diseases.

A rheumatologist of the outpatient department of the 64th Clinical Hospital in Moscow, has tried to use vitamin C — ascorbic acid — to treat rheumatic patients. She got the idea from the fact that patients with the active phase of rheumatism have twice less vitamin C in their blood and urine, than required by normal standards.

The normal level is 0.79 mm/per cent in blood and 0.74 mm/per hour in urine and in

And what about the state of the patients? A clinical improvement of their state appeared only in the second and third groups — in cases where actually there was a complete medicinal agent treatment and favourable influence of ascorbic acid.

In the fourth group, the one that did not get any ascorbic acid, and received only medicinal agents, clinical improvement was observed only in a few people.

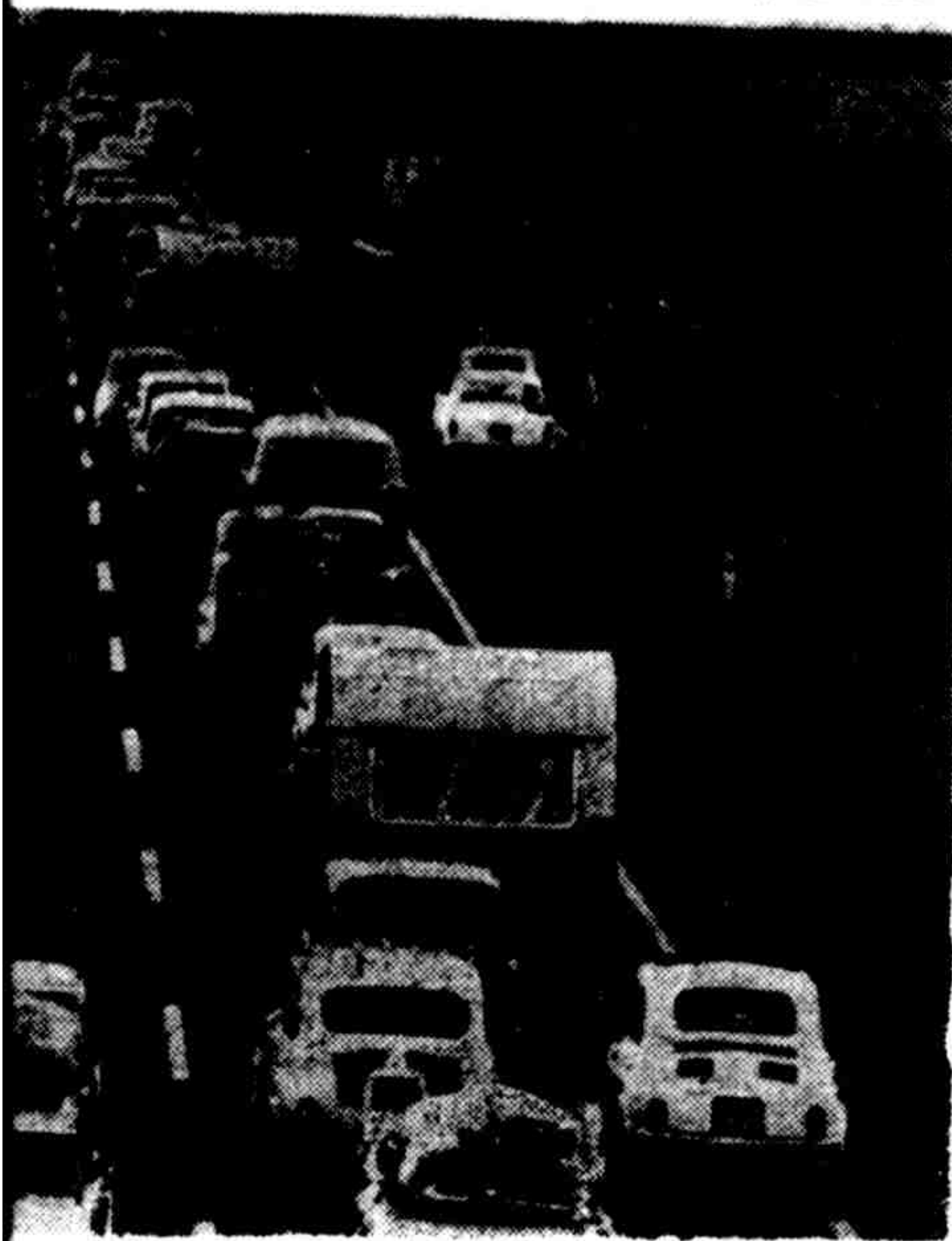
## WARTS are

WARTS, these horrid homely growths on the surface of the skin, are often harmful

IRAQI STATE COMPANY FOR TEXTILE

"INVITATION FOR TENDER"





of all de- tons. Their safety measures now have to be "miniaturized" built tech- to some extent to bring them down to a European scale, wh- esent are ich weighs about one to one some sys- and a half tons. Contacts have which cou- already been made to get this on, and under way.

num dist- This new step forwards will be the also have repercussions on the driver in international car trade, becau- an work se, as from January 1, 1973 for the driver's seat, and January the Amè- 1, 1974 for all the other seats, job than the "air balloon" or "air cush- facturers, ion" will be obligatory on all king on new cars going on to the road le. The in the United States.

ected a — (AGENCE FRANCE- about two PRESSE).

## S TO RESCUE PATIENTS

state of Vitamin C has JUSTIFIED al impro- the specialist's hope. Three or appeared four grams of it make it help d third the body to fight every day here act- attacks of the disease. The ef- ples of feet of such a treatment is sent and durable — there were no rep- eated attacks in the usual time-limits.

the one Besides, people became ascorbic less liable to catharal disea- y medic- ses of the upper breathing- rovement a few ducts, flu and quinsy.

— (APN)

are contagious

# Lunokhod-1 continues experiments

**AFTER** completely fulfilling its programme of over three months' work on the lunar surface, the Soviet automatic vehicle Lunokhod-1, delivered to the Moon on November 17 last year continues experiments in the Sea of Rains.

Important scientific and technical problems have been solved in the study of cosmic X-ray radiation and the radiation situation, of the chemical composition and physico-mechanical characteristics of the soil in different sectors of a vast area of the Moon, in the study of the micro and macro relief of the lunar surface, the laser location of the Moon and in trying out the performance of the automatic transport system in complex conditions of prolonged work when moving over rugged terrain.

In the period from November 17, 1970 to February 19, 1971, 63 communications sessions were held with the Lunokhod. During them various operations were performed to control the vehicle's movement, and the work of on-board systems and transmit a large amount of scientific information to Earth.

The successful FULFILLMENT of all operations envisaged by the programme, including the flight of the automatic station Luna-17, its soft landing on the surface of the Moon in a pre-set area of the Sea of Rains, the Lunokhod's descent from the landing platform, its functioning and movement along the chosen route, the effective performance of all scientific instruments, confirmed the correctness of adopted engineering solutions and the high operational reliability of all elements of the design, the on-board systems and ground-based control and observation facilities.

When fulfilling the lengthy programme with its numerous experiments, Lunokhod-1 demonstrated the big possibilities of automatic moving devices for studying the Moon and planets.

As many as 5,228 metres were covered by the self-propelled laboratory in the course of four lunar days. The Lunokhod's elements and systems well withstood considerable temperature fluctuations. The

the processed information, maps and descriptions have been prepared of the topographically and geologically most interesting sections of the lunar surface.

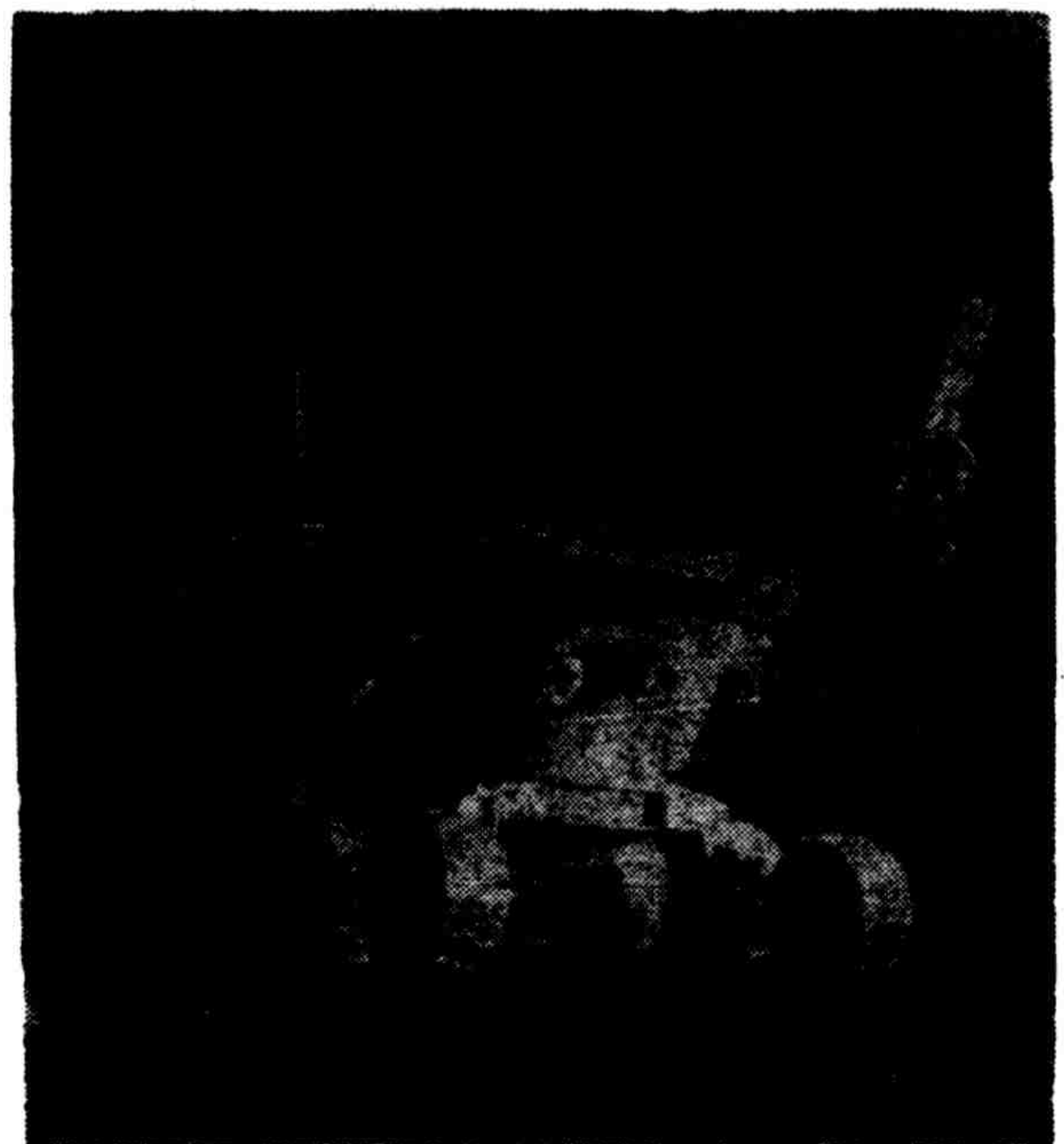
INTERESTING DATA has been obtained on the radiation situation on the surface of the Moon as well as extensive information on the streams of cosmic corpuscular radiation including the radiation cause by a powerful Sun flare.

For the first time ever an experiment has been conducted in using the Moon as a base for studying remote areas of

ions of laser location of the French light reflector mounted on the moon car were held.

THE AIM of these investigations was to measure with great accuracy the distance between the Earth and the Moon. Laser location also allows to study the Moon's own revolution and liberation, to specify the coordinates of individual formations on its surface. As a result of carrying out laser location experiments, clear-cut reflected signals were registered.

After operating on the Moon for over three months, all the systems of Lunokhod-1 are functioning normally, which makes it possible to



the Universe by means of an X-ray telescope. The intensity and angular distribution of cosmic X-ray radiation and individual sources were measured.

Observations from the surface of the Moon make it possible to accumulate a lasting signal from an X-ray source — something impossible in investigations from satellites and interplanetary stations. This allows to observe even very weak sources of radiation.

Experimenting with the aid of an X-ray telescope taken to the Moon is an important stage in the development of extra-atmospheric astronomy.

In the periods when the automatic vehicle was stationary during the lunar nights, sess-

continue the programme of scientific and technical research.

The Luna-17 automatic station and the self-propelled laboratory Lunokhod-1 have demonstrated the possibility of solving complex tasks in exploring the Moon and outer space in an effective and economic way, and allowed scientists and engineers to acquire experience in the operation of and practical knowledge essential for creating new automatic space vehicles.

The last communications session was on February 20 to check the state of the Lunokhod's on-board systems. The automatic vehicle stayed parked during the lunar night from February 20 to March 6.

**DATES INDUSTRIES COMPANY**



ve now discovered that the LEAD in automobile petroleum is a heavy pollutant, and most oil companies have announced that they will be producing "leadless petrol" in the States as from this year. As a result, the "clean" petrol will cost users one cent a litre more, while Royal Dutch-Shell estimate that the British motorist buying this special petrol will spend between five and ten pounds more on petrol annually.

But it is beginning to be clear that this is not really the whole problem. It is NOT possible, even with these methods, to get rid completely of all pollution from the internal combustion engine.

It on a short-term or even medium-term view it is possible to reduce the volume of pollution, itself often CANCER-CAUSING, by producing perfect exhaust pipes and improved petrol, the battle for pure air in the long term is lost unless there is a change of strategy.

The "automobile population" is increasing daily, and

Adviser Dr. Daniel P. Moynihan, has said one should go back thirty to fifty years and have a fresh look at all the different sorts of engines thought of at that time.

And yet the motor-car has an even more MURDEROUS aspect — its involvement in road accidents.

Road accidents in 1965 and 1966 totalled 111,000 deaths in the 15 countries belonging to the Atlantic Alliance. In 1966/67 the number of deaths on the roads for 100,000 vehicles was 54.4 in the U.S., 126 in West Germany, 80.2 in Italy, 67.9 in France, and 59.1 in Britain.

These figures show clearly why research into a "safety car" is more advanced than that for a "clean car". Besides, it is only recently that governments have begun to take any interest in pollution.

Three countries — West Germany, Japan and the United States — are showing particular interest in an "experimental SAFE CAR".

panel, and which inflates in a fraction of a second, to protect the car's occupants by taking the initial shock. A second or two later it deflates, allowing the driver and passengers to take any necessary action.

Naturally, the designers are particularly concerned with those in the front seats, because this is the type of accident, a head-on collision, which affects 85 per cent of car-users, and which is responsible

the working out of some system of "deflection" which could set off the balloon, and calculating the minimum distance necessary between the windscreen and the driver in which the balloon can work effectively.

In this connection, the Americans have an easier job than the European manufacturers, because they are working on a much bigger vehicle. The Americans have perfected a "safe car" weighing about two

## VITAMIN-C COMES TO OF RHEUMATIC PAT

VITAMIN-C has long been studied fundamentally, and quite a few articles had been written about its benefits. And now it helps the medic in treating rheumatic diseases.

A rheumatologist of the outpatient department of the 64th Clinical Hospital in Moscow, has tried to use vitamin C — ascorbic acid — to treat rheumatic patients. She got the idea from the fact that patients with the active phase of rheumatism have twice less vitamin C in their blood and urine, then required by normal standards.

The normal level is 0.79 mm/per cent in blood and 0.74 mm/per hour in urine and in pathology the figures are correspondingly — 0.42 and 0.35.

Dr. L. Lukashchuk decided to find the most happy combination of doses of ascorbic acid and medicinal agents. In search of the optimal solution, 214 rheumatoid patients were treated non-clinically for a month and half.

In the period the level of vitamin C in their blood and urine was tested thrice — in seven, 14 days, and at the end of the treatment. In all the patients the rheumatic process was in the minimal state of activity.

Depending on the method of treatment, the patients were subdivided in FOUR GROUPS. The first received only ascorbic acid and no medical agents. The second — antibiotics once a week, aspirin every day plus ascorbic acid. The third — chinolin agents and vitamin C. The fourth was NOT given ascorbic acid at all.

In most patients of the first three groups the level of vitamin C in blood and urine reached almost normal in the first week. Moreover, this happened quicker in the first group where patients were provided only ascorbic acid.

THE FACT that antibiotics and salicylates, specifically aspirin, reduced the level of vitamin C in the body was known formerly. And now it comes out that chinolin agents have the same influence on vitamin C content, reducing it even more. And this means that such agents are good for use only in combination with a higher dose of vitamin C.

And what about the state of the patients? A clinical improvement of their state appeared only in the second and third groups — in cases where actually there was a complex of medicinal agent treatment and favourable influence of ascorbic acid.

In the fourth group, the one that did not get any ascorbic acid, and received only medicinal agents, clinical improvement was observed only in a few people.

## WARTS are CO

WARTS, those horrid homely growths on the surface of the skin, are often harmless annoyances that tend to disappear if ignored. Occasionally they can grow large or deep enough to cripple hands and feet or, if on the face, to cause psychological problems. But while warts have bedeviled man for thousands of years, physicians have yet to discover either the reason or the remedy for them.

Dr. Leon Goldman, a University of Cincinnati dermatologist, reports that doctors can say for certain only that warts are produced by a polyoma virus, a highly contagious carrier.

According to Goldman's 20-year study, 60% of all warts are spread between family members; other are contracted in locker rooms, swimming pools and washrooms.

He urges people with warts to cover them in order to prevent contagion. Neither he nor his colleagues have found a satisfactory cure.

When necessary, most doctors remove warts by such medically proved methods as minor surgery, application of caustics, localized freezing or electrocautery.

But many laymen have been equally successful with an assortment of magical home remedies. There is documentary evidence that warts have disappeared after being touched with a copper penny or a slice of raw potato, which is then buried during a full moon.

Some relief in Tom Sawyer's prescription for "spunk water" (rain from a tree stump in the woods). Still others have employed the service of

and a already under This also has interne se, as the dr 1, 1974 the "a ion" v new c in the — PRI the sp four g the bo attacks sect of durable eated a me-time Best less li ses of ducts, some of to cure ing the Indeed ve using themselves that the me sch amatical ted the vegetable Dr. G even me He asks to send of the foot. Th gram an that the in a few LLY DO (Cont this sid and ord red fro ings of budget gle one army at posed e to whom the imp ministr these m ted, Hal clared a existed not an a provin For t trea the legal wa they had to ar the war his terri condition war star ing for

### IRAQI STATE COMPANY FOR TEXTILE

#### "INVITATION FOR TENDER"

The Iraqi State Company for Textile, Al-Nawab Street, Kadhimain, Baghdad invites tenderers to participate in submitting their tenders in sealed envelopes clearly marked "TENDER FOR RUBBER TYRED WHEEL AND BRONZE VALVES/659) at or before 12:00 noon on Saturday 17th April, 1971.

Full specifications and conditions relating to the above tender could be obtained from Sales Department at the Company's factory against ID. 1/- (One Dinar) for each copy which is unrefundable. Also tenderers are not allowed to participate in this or any future tenders unless they are admitted in the Agencies and Trading Registration at the Directorate General of Registration & Control of Companies in which a certificate is to be attached confirming same.

Any offer reaches this office after the tender's closing date and without certificate as well as not indicating on the envelope the marks stipulated in the tender form will entirely be rejected.

This company is not bound to accept the lowest prices.

Director General

A.A. LATIF

Baghdad Observer No. 950, Dated 11/3/1971.



the balloon, and under way. This new step forwards will also have repercussions on the international car trade, because, as from January 1, 1973 for the driver's seat, and January 1, 1974 for all the other seats, the "air balloon" or "air cushion" will be obligatory on all new cars going on to the road in the United States.

— (AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE).

## OMES TO RESCUE TIC PATIENTS

at about the state of the specialist's hope. Three or four grams of it make it help the body to fight every day attacks of the disease. The effect of such a treatment is durable — there were no repeated attacks in the usual time-limits.

fourth group, the one not get any ascorbic received only medical clinical improvement served only in a few

Besides, people became less liable to catarrhal diseases of the upper breathing ducts, flu and quinsy.

— (APN)

## ARTS are contagious

S, those horny horns on the surface skin, are often harmless things that tend to be ignored. Occasionally they can grow large enough to cripple a foot or, if on the face, cause psychological problems. But while warts have plagued man for thousands of years, physicians have not discovered either a cure or the remedy.

Indeed, doctors are not above using such folk remedies themselves. Researchers found that the wart count among some schoolchildren declined dramatically after doctors painted the growths with a bright vegetable dye.

Dr. Goldman has tried an even more mystical method. He asks suggestible children to send him a detailed tracing of the wart-covered hand or foot. Then he burns the diagram and tells the youngsters that their warts will disappear in a few weeks. THEY USUALLY DO.

U.S.

(Continued from Page 3)

this side of the resolution, and ordered the flag to be retired from all the public buildings of Asmara; he unified the budget of both states in a single one, constituted a united army and a police forces composed exclusively by Eritreans, to whom he entrusted also all the important posts of the administration. In 1962, when all these measures were consolidated, Haile Selassie officially declared a situation that already existed de facto: Eritrea was not an independent state, but a province of the Empire.

For the nationalists of Eritrea there was not left any legal way out, and therefore they had to recourse to revolt, to armed struggle, to the war of guerrillas, for which his territory has insuperable conditions. That is how a silent war started, and has been going for ten years.

the process of the survey, 3-D pictures were taken of several craters, making it possible to study their structure. On the basis of

ion to Earth.

The successful FULFILLMENT of all operations envisaged by the programme, including the flight of the automatic station Luna-17, its soft landing on the surface of the Moon in a pre-set area of the Sea of Rains, the Lunokhod's descent from the landing platform, its functioning and movement along the chosen route, the effective performance of all scientific instruments, confirmed the correctness of adopted engineering solutions and the high operational reliability of all elements of the design, the on-board systems and ground-based control and observation facilities.

When fulfilling the lengthy programme with its numerous experiments, Lunokhod-1 demonstrated the big possibilities of automatic moving devices for studying the Moon and planets.

As many as 5,228 metres were covered by the self-propelled laboratory in the course of four lunar days. The Lunokhod's elements and systems well withstood considerable temperature fluctuations. The set parameters of the gas medium were invariably maintained in the instrument compartment: temperature from 10 degrees to 30 degrees Centigrade above zero and pressure from 735 to 770 millimetres of the mercury column.

Methods of navigation and of driving the self-propelled vehicle from Earth by using television and tele-photo panoramic pictures of the surface as well as telemetric information about the Lunokhod's position, were successfully tried out during manoeuvring and the overcoming of obstacles.

Checks of the physico-mechanical properties and chemical composition of the surface layer of lunar soil were carried out repeatedly throughout the vehicle's route of movement. These experiments were performed by various methods.

Studied were characteristic sections of the surface, inner slopes of craters and individual stones. More than 200 direct measurements of the properties of soil as it lies naturally were performed during this period.

These studies produced full and diverse information on the strength and chemical composition of lunar soil throughout the route covered by the automatic vehicle.

Used in the topographical study of terrain were television panoramas as well as telemetric data on the length of the route, measurements of the course, list and trim of the lunar vehicle during movement.

In the process of the survey, 3-D pictures were taken of several craters, making it possible to study their structure. On the basis of

the Universe by means of an X-ray telescope. The intensity and angular distribution of cosmic X-ray radiation and individual sources were measured.

Observations from the surface of the Moon make it possible to accumulate a lasting signal from an X-ray source — something impossible in investigations from satellites and interplanetary stations. This allows to observe even very weak sources of radiation.

Experimenting with the aid of an X-ray telescope taken to the Moon is an important stage in the development of extra-atmospheric astronomy.

In the periods when the automatic vehicle was stationary during the lunar nights, ses-

continue the programme of scientific and technical research.

The Luna-17 automatic station and the self-propelled laboratory Lunokhod-1 have demonstrated the possibility of solving complex tasks in exploring the Moon and outer space in an effective and economic way, and allowed scientists and engineers to acquire experience in the operation of and practical knowledge essential for creating new automatic space vehicles.

The last communication session was on February 20 to check the state of the Lunokhod's on-board systems. The automatic vehicle stayed parked during the lunar night from February 20 to March 6.

## DATES INDUSTRIES COMPANY

P. O. B. 109,

MOHAMMAD AL-JAWAD STREET,

KADHIMAIN — BAGHDAD.

Tel. 21563, 27197

## Tender No. 1

The Dates Industries company, Baghdad invites all Tenderers to submit their offers with samples for supplying Tin plate. Copy of specifications and General conditions could be obtained from the accountant against ID. 1/- unreferable.

Offers are acceptable until 12 a.m. Tuesday 20th April 1971.

K. Al-Ma'muri  
General Manager.

## NOTICE FOR TENDER

No. (1/71)

1. Tenderers are invited for the supply of (15) Fifteen Operation Tables for the Ministry of Health with the previous terms and specifications which may be obtained from Secretary of the Central Foreign Purchasing Board in the Ministry of Finance against payment of (500 Fils) per copy.

2. Offers will be accepted up to 9/5/1971 and will be closed at (12) O'clock noon of that day.

President,  
Central Foreign Purchasing  
Board  
DHIA ABDUL WAHHAB

Baghdad Observer No. 950, Dated 11/3/1971.



# WORLD OF THE STRANGE AND UNUSUAL

## ONE AMERICAN IN FIVE IS DEPRESSED

One in every five adult Americans has suffered from nervous depression or felt close to it, according to the United States public health service. Its finding is based on an inquiry among 6,612 people — a cross section of the 111 million Americans between 18 and 79 who are not confined.

Sixty per cent of those questioned said that at times their nerves caused them anxiety. The inquiry showed that nervous depression affected two times as many women as men.

## A CHILEAN PEASANT WEARS A CHASTITY BELT

A peasant was forced by his wife to wear a chastity belt for months, a Chilean hospital has discovered. The bizarre fact came to light when the 58-year-old peasant arrived at San Carlos hospital, about 350 kilometers (219 miles) south of Santiago, for an urgent appendicitis operation.

Medical staff were surprised to find the man wore a metal belt fitted with a lock and casing similar to the protective box worn by sportsmen.

The peasant then explained that his wife, tired of his continual extra-marital romances, compelled him to wear the apparatus under the threat of "disinheriting" him. She had, of course, kept the key. Since the jealous wife was away from home on the day of the emergency a locksmith was called to remove the bolt — which he did by cutting through it with a metal saw.

## FALSE MIRACLE IN INDONESIA

Indonesian police have arrested Mrs. Tjut Zahara Fonna, 23, who fooled leading figures in Southeast Asia into believing her unborn baby could pray and recite the Koran.

On her arrest she was found with a small tape recorder

which she kept in her handbag. Police consider she used it to create the voice of her "miracle baby".

Mrs. Zahara had visited several countries including Malaysia, Japan, and Pakistan in accordance, she said, with her baby's wishes. She claimed she conceived the child 18 months before but that it had advised it was not ready to be born.

Among the VIPs were a former premier, the wife of Indonesian President Suharto, and the Indonesian foreign minister. The latter was reported to have sent Mrs. Zahara a letter saying he believed in the "miracle". The President himself was said to have actually "spoken" with the baby.

## REWARD FOR A DESERVING NONAGENARIAN: A 50-YEAR LAND CONCESSION

A man in the west of France, Mr. Charles Jouen, 96, has just had his merits recognised with the allocation, unanimously decided by his local council, of a 50-year land concession... in the town cemetery.

For 44 years Mr. Jouen was a fireman in Beaumont le Roger — and councillors there felt it was only right he should be rewarded in his twilight years.

## "YIPPIE" MAGISTRATE

A 23-year-old "Yippie" (Youth International Party member) long haired and boarded in the best tradition of hippies has been elected a magistrate in the Kansas town of Lawrence by voters who did not know what he looked like.

Phillip C. Hill, with a Christ-like appearance conforming to the anti-conformists, stood for the post on the Democrats list and was elected unopposed.

How did he manage it? "I didn't show myself and I made the least possible noise", he explained. His functions as a

magistrate are limited by a

1965 law to performing marriages and hearing civil cases in which damages and costs do not exceed one U.S. dollar.

He was delighted, he said in an interview, to preside

over a "poor man's court" and he was expecting a rush of "fifty-cent action bearing on police excesses". It would also be a pleasure, he said, to conduct "group marriages between homosexuals".

(AFP)

## A MAXI WINTER AHEAD FOR MEN

### MALE FASHION TAKES THE PLUNGE

Paris, By Peggy Massin

Frenchmen will be wearing more maxi coats than ever next winter if a syndicate of men's clothing manufacturers get their way.

The French syndicate, presiding over the briefest viewing styles for 1972, has launched an all-out promotion of midi and maxi coats ranging from low calf lengths down to the ankles.

The fashion houses of Europe have seen some startling innovations in recent years. French designers have dressed their male models in skirts, and Italian couturiers have decked their men out in necklaces, bracelets and earrings.



The designs on show at the Paris men's wear fair this month may not have gone so far, but knickerbockers were borrowed back from the girls who had borrowed them from the boys. They were featured for every man from banker to hippy, worn tucked into knee-high leather boots.

A man sporting a pair of reclaimed knickerbockers may not be as revolutionary as a woman wearing the latest Paris-pioneered innovation in the mini-maxi-midi controversy.

sy — "hotpants", the briefest of brief shorts.

But long-haired and long-coated male mannequins parading the latest sartorial dictates at the Porte de Versailles exhibition halls prove that fantasy and fast-changing fashions are not necessarily confined to women's wear.

Clothes presented turned the trends towards wider shoulders and revers, longer jackets to keep pace with longer coats, and gamekeeper's jackets buttoned up the front beneath a small turnover collar.

There were also unisex ensembles featuring vests with trousers or knickerbockers in matching fabrics.

The show was a riot of gay colours, ranging from rosy violet and wine dregs to bright nutmeg red and "green pepper."

Hats crowning cascading hairstyles are equally far out — broad-rimmed fedoras, sombreros, and visored golf caps in bright coloured tweeds

Jersey garments have moved into the realm of classic apparel, with jersey suits or knickerbockers for every hour of the day.

Full length jersey trousers, styled without a crease, flared out sharply below the knees to the wide uncuffed hem.

The finale outmoded the classic black tie and dinner jacket. In came such fantasies as a floor length maxi coat and matching bouffant harem trousers in silver and white brocade.

# CEY TOU

PR

Col

The C tourists to astonished ges of the

The strong ministration hard currency 46,000 tourists year.

This year, tourists a w to visit this

(64,640 sq m Thousands northern Eu dy been dra

IN  
Madura  
G2  
C  
IN

budget pack ter aircraft, is the war my sea.

IDEAL

Year-round average 80 (about 27

But there hilly, tea-chilly night warm cloth trout fishing

Well-pressed Ceylon's 8, sation attra

# WOMAN

## AFRICAN SURVEY TWO YEARS' RES

1,000-PAGE BOOK TAKES D  
LOOK AT NEW NATION

London, By Bernard Melun



**E**an's court" and  
ing a rush of  
a bearing on po.  
It would also  
he said, to con-  
riages between  
  
(AFP)

**TER**  
**EN**  
**UNGE**

coats than  
hing manu-

", the briefest

red and long-  
mannequins  
the latest  
dictates at  
le Versailles  
is prove that  
t-changing fa-  
t necessarily  
men's wear.

oted turned the  
wider shoul-  
longer jackets  
with longer coa-  
eper's jackets  
front beneath  
r collar.

also unisex en-  
g vests with  
ckerbockers in

a riot of gay  
from rosy  
dregs to bright  
"green pep-

ng cascading  
qually far out  
fedoras, som-  
red golf caps  
ed tweeds

s have moved  
f classic appa-  
suits or kni-  
every hour of

ersey trousers,  
crease, flared  
w the knees  
uffed hem.  
noted the cla-  
d dinner ja-  
ch fantasies  
maxi coat and  
harem trou-  
d white bro-

**N SURVEY TOOK**  
**EAR'S' RESEARCH**  
**E BOOK TAKES DETAILED**  
**OK AT NEW NATIONS**

don, By Bernard Melunsky  
  
us decade of independence and struggle  
s of Africa south of the Sahara gets do-  
in a new 1,000-page reference book just

# CEYLON WELCOMES TOURISTS - EXCEPT HIPPIES

PRICES LOW, HISTORY LONG IN  
BUDDHIST LAND

Colombo, Ceylon, By Michael Littlejohns

The Ceylon government has begun a drive to bring tourists to this country where children still run for an astonished look at white faces in the palm-fringed villages of the interior.

The strongly nationalist, administration desperately needs hard currency, like that which 46,000 tourists provided last year.

This year, close on a 1,000 tourists a week are expected to visit this 25,000 square mile (64,640 sq kms) Island.

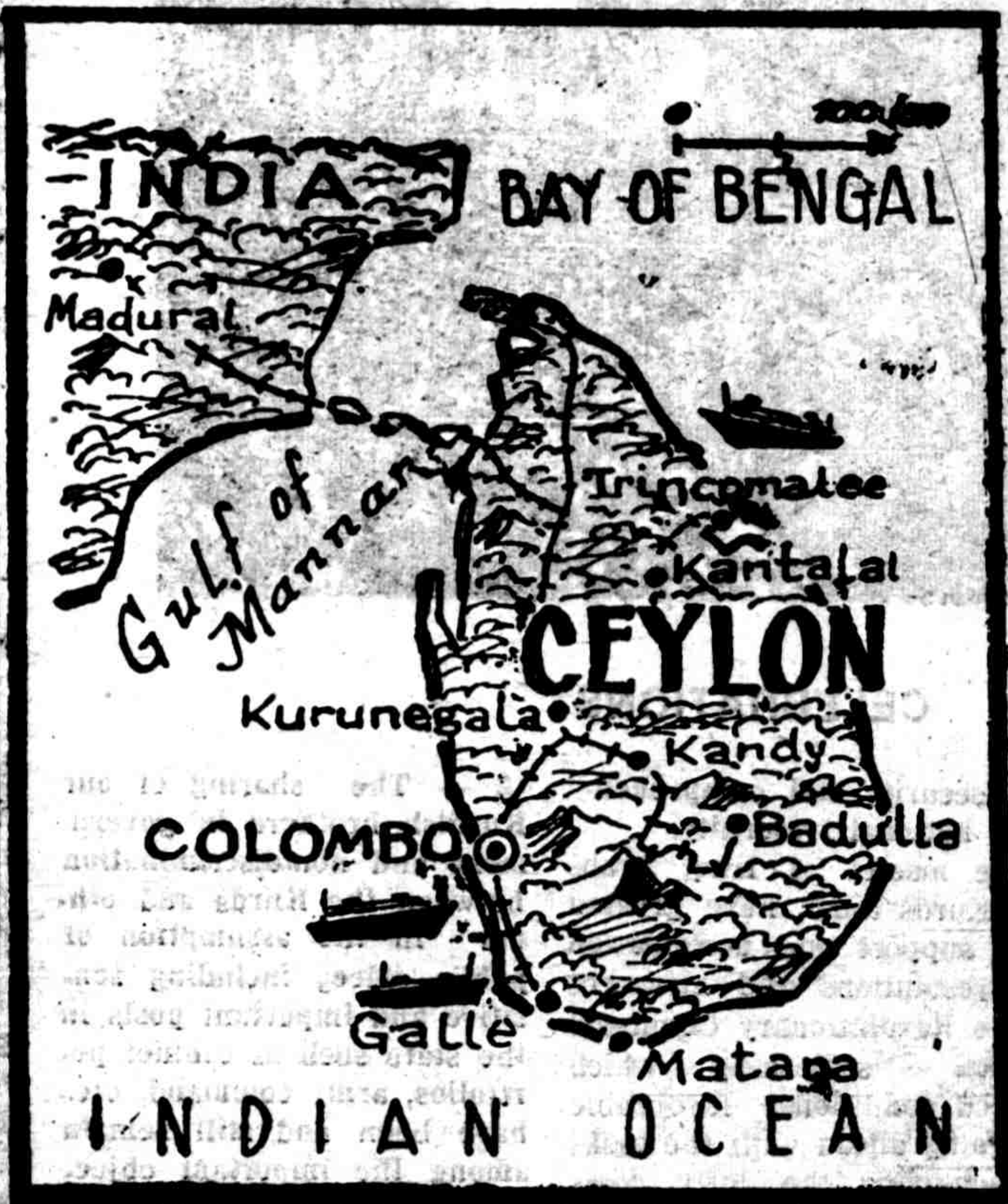
Thousands of winter-chilled northern European have already been drawn here on low-

siasts and amateur archaeologists.

Ceylon's incredibly low prices are attractive to all visitors. Cheap prices, and the mystic aura of Buddhism, brought enough Western hippies to Ceylon to cause a problem.

**NO HIPPIES**

At the initiative of Prime Minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, the government has



budget package tours or charter aircraft. What attracts them is the warm climate and bal-

**IDEAL FISHING SPOTS**

Year-round, the temperature average 80 degrees fahrenheit (about 27 degrees centigrade). But there is contrast in the hilly, tea-growing areas where chilly nights are the rule and warm clothes are in order for trout fishing and golf.

Well-preserved remains of Ceylon's 3,000-year-old civilization attract camera enthu-

There is a 55 per cent premium for hard currency at the official rate, yet tourists hover around many Colombo hotels offering almost double the pegged price for dollars, pounds, marks and francs.

In many stores, dealers will mark down gems and beautifully designed silver and brassware in return for foreign hard cash.

As in other countries where heavy import duties make foreign products unobtainable, the tourist may literally sell the shirt off his back in Ceylon.

Tourists now relax at rest houses (or hostels), which located in every sizeable town, often served rubber and tea plantation inspectors in colonial days.

**CLASSIFIED**  
**ADVERTISEMENTS**

**WANTED**

● Female typist with good knowledge of English & Correspondence. Please write to Reliance Bureau P.O. Box 11347, Baghdad.

**TO LET**

● Completely modern furnished European house in Hindiya with big garden. Contact Tel. 93713.  
  
● Fully furnished house Alwiyah, with T.V. set, airconditioner, 2 aircooler, 2 bedrooms, hall, reception & dining rooms garden. Contact Tel. 92853.

**THE STATE ORGANIZATION FOR  
CLOTHING, LEATHER AND CIGARETTES  
INDUSTRIES**

**THE STATE MATCH COMPANY**

**Tender for the supply of Chemicals,  
Papers and Cartons for the Match Industry**

1. The State Match Company invites tenderers interested in participating in the undermentioned tenders to present their offers in a sealed cover indicating clearly, on the envelope, the number of the Tender and the name of the material offered.

2. Specifications and General Conditions are obtainable from the Head Office at the Company's Factory, New Baghdad — Near Mashtal Bridge against payment of ID. 1/- (Iraqi dinar one only) non-refundable.

3. Tenderer should present a Bank Guarantee at 4% of the F.O.B. value of his offer. Any offer not accompanied by the said Bank Guarantee shall be neglected.

4. The Company is not obliged to accept the lowest or any other offer.

5. Offers presented after the closing date on 6th April 1971 shall be rejected.

Tender No.	Quantity	Material
91/71	50 tons	Mixed Chemicals for the Match Head Composition.
92/71	80 tons	Chlorate of Potash
93/71	20 tons	Yellow Label Paper
94/71	150 tons	Blue Innerbox Cardboard

**Director General**

**Mohd. Amin Al-Jaff**

Baghdad Observer No. 950, Dated 11/3/1971.



Medical staff were surprised to find the man wore a metal belt fitted with a lock and casing similar to the protective box worn by sportsmen.

The peasant then explained that his wife, tired of his continual extra-marital romances, compelled him to wear the apparatus under the threat of "disinheriting" him. She had, of course, kept the key. Since the jealous wife, was away from home on the day of the emergency a locksmith was called to remove the bolt — while he did by cutting through it with a metal saw.

#### FALSE MIRACLE IN INDONESIA

Indonesian police have arrested Mrs. Tjut Zahara Fonna, 23, who felled leading figures in Southeast Asia into believing her unborn baby could pray and recite the Koran.

On her arrest she was found with a small tape recorder

of a 50-year land concession... in the town cemetery.

For 44 years Mr. Jouen was a fireman in Beaumont le Roger — and councillors there felt it was only right he should be rewarded in his twilight years.

#### "YIPPIE" MAGISTRATE

A 23-year-old "Yippie" (YOUTH International Party member) long haired and boarded in the best tradition of hippies has been elected a magistrate in the Kansas town of Lawrence by voters who did not know what he looked like.

Phillip C. Hill, with a Christ-like appearance conforming to the anti-conformists, stood for the post on the Democratic list and was elected unopposed.

How did he manage it? "I didn't show myself and I made the least possible noise", he explained. His functions as a magistrate are limited by a



The designs on show at the Paris men's wear fair this month may not have gone so far, but knickerbockers were borrowed back from the girls who had borrowed them from the boys. They were featured for every man from banker to hippy, worn tucked into knee-high leather boots.

A man sporting a pair of reclaimed knickerbockers may not be as revolutionary as a woman wearing the latest Paris-pioneered innovation in the mini-maxi-midi controversy.

buttoned up the front beneath a small turnover collar.

There were also unisex ensembles featuring vests with trousers or knickerbockers in matching fabrics.

The show was a riot of gay colours, ranging from rosy violet and wine dregs to bright nutmeg red and "green pepper."

Hats crowning cascading hairstyles are equally far out — broad-rimmed fedoras, sombreros, and visored golf caps in bright coloured tweeds

Jersey garments have moved into the realm of classic apparel, with jersey suits or knickerbockers for every hour of the day.

Full length jersey trousers, styled without a crease, flared out sharply below the knees to the wide uncuffed hem.

The finale outmoted the classic black tie and dinner jacket. In came such fantasies as a floor length maxi coat and matching bouffant harem trousers in silver and white brocade.

## AFRICAN SURVIVAL TWO YEARS'

1,000-PAGE BOOK TAKES LOOK AT NEW NATIONS

London, By Bernard

A tumultuous decade of independence in the vast areas of Africa south of the Sahara is captured in a new 1,000-page book published here.

The rebirth of the African continent is put into historical perspective in the book, "Africa from the South of the Sahara 1971".

As one author puts it, none of the African societies can be regarded as "underdeveloped."

"They are in truth the product of long centuries of persistent development within their own structures," writes historian Basil Davidson, one of more than 60 experts who contributed. The book is the result of two years' work.

Mr. Davidson says that in order to make the change from a rural-agricultural to an urban-industrial base African societies need new systems and new institutions once they have "regained command of their own history."

Part of the book has general essays, part deals with regional organisations and part has a country-by-country survey. There is also a "Who's Who" of major figures.

#### "WAR OF ATTRITION"

Writing on "Political and social problems of development," Ruth first sees a long "war of attrition" in the white-dominated south of the continent. She is a journalist and author of several books on Africa.

She adds: "It is the outcome of this struggle which may well be the crucible of Africa's future."

She sees two sets of prob-

# WOMAN

## BEAUTY AND CARE

In magazines, books, and not only bleaches, but also pamphlets for beauty care, you are always looking deep into tips for changing your complexion overnight, or replacing dull tired eyes, into sparkling gay stars. But never ever a thought, to your arms, hands, legs and your feet; instead, only a heart wenching moan, when the nails split at the last moment, or the sight of those horrible feet, which

and dish washing.

Treat legs in the same way as your arms, by giving them a thorough wash. Dry and massage with cream gently in upward motions. Exercise by sitting cross-legged on a stool, with your right leg over the left, rotate feet from right to left, similarly repeat with the other leg. It does good to your feet, to walk barefooted in your room once in a while. In summer, walking barefooted in your dew-sprayed lawn, in the early hours of the morning, not only freshens up your feet, but mind as well. Manicure your toes once a week.

Apply rose water and glycerine, specially to your heels, and you will feel the difference in a fortnight.

#### TIPS:

1. Never rinse hands in hot water, it injures the skin.

2. Mixture of rose water, glycerine and a little lemon makes hands silky and soft, if applied regularly.

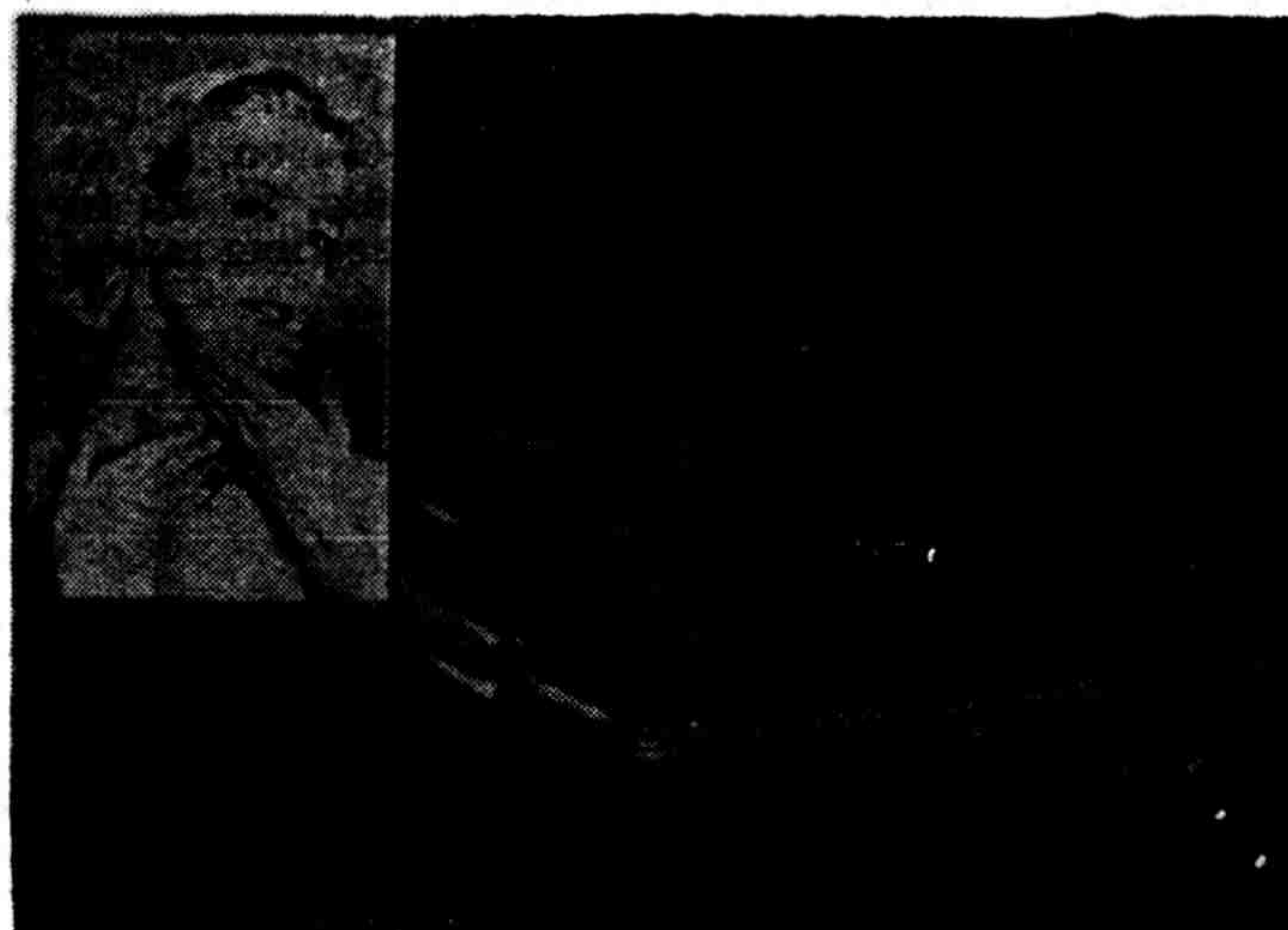
3. Coat the back of your hands with some good petroleum jelly, before doing the dishes.

4. Refresh weary feet by rubbing briskly with cologne or a foot lotion.

5. Never wear the same shoes every day.

6. Avoid wearing high heels constantly.

7. Buy shoes in the evening, and because the feet become their normal position during the night.



peep out of your shoes and sandals. So start taking care of them from now, before the summer comes.

Give a thorough wash to your arms with warm soapy water, dry lightly with a clean towel, avoid hard rubbing. Exercise arms and massage daily with cold cream or Vitamin C, along with lots of olive oil before going to bed.

If you have dark elbows, rough nails and hands by wear then use "lemon cups", lemon ring gloves, when gardening



also unisex en-  
ing vests with  
nickerbockers in  
cs.  
as a riot of gay  
ng from rosy  
e dregs to bright  
ed "green pep-  
ning cascading  
equally far out  
ed fedoras, som-  
ored golf caps  
red tweeds

ets have moved  
of classic appe-  
y suits or kni-  
r every hour of

jersey trousers,  
a crease, flared  
elow the knees  
ncuffed hem.  
utmoted the cla-  
and dinner ja-  
such fantasies  
h maxi coat and  
fant harem trou-  
and white bro-

## AN SURVEY TOOK YEARS' RESEARCH AGE BOOK TAKES DETAILED LOOK AT NEW NATIONS

London, By Bernard Melunsky

ltuous decade of independence and struggle  
areas of Africa south of the Sahara gets de-  
ment in a new 1,000-page reference book just  
ere.

of the African lems preoccupying the conti-  
to historical per-  
ne book, "Africa  
frontation between "the two  
Sahara 1971".  
Africas" (black and white-ruled  
Africa).

in societies can  
The other consists in the di-  
lemmas thrown up by the need  
to advance from political so-  
vereignty to full-scale econo-  
mic independence.

CHALLENGE  
Writing on development aid  
for Africa, Brian Van Arkadie,  
an economist, sees a primary  
challenge for western diploma-  
cy in the continent for the  
1970's.

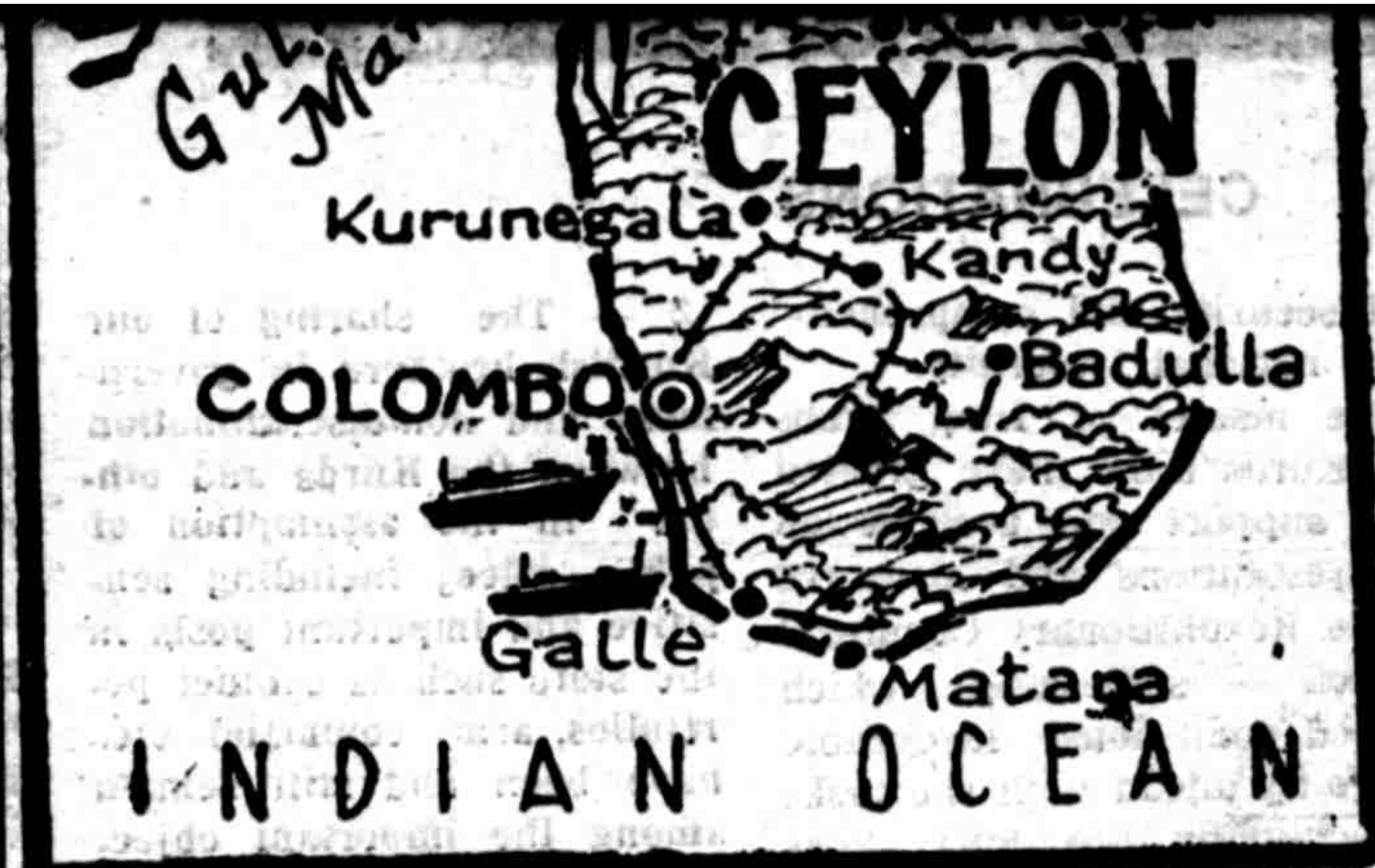
This will be: "Handling  
the tensions involved in mai-  
ntaining an active interest  
in the development of white-  
controlled southern Africa,  
alongside continuing exploi-  
tation of commercial possi-  
bilities in the rest of Africa."

He adds: "Western diplo-  
mats will need to be more than  
usually well endowed in the  
tricks of their trade to under-  
take that task."

Geoffrey Parrinder notes  
it is remarkable among a vast  
variety of religious thought and  
behaviour that there is consi-  
derable tolerance between reli-  
gions in Africa.

Religious persecution is rare  
south of the Sahara, he writes,  
"and Christian, Muslim and  
traditionist often live together  
in harmony in the same family  
house, village or town."

Mr. Parrinder is Professor  
of the Comparative Study of  
Religions University of London.



budget package tours or char- now instructed consulates ab-  
ter aircraft. What attracts them road and immigration officials  
is the warm climate and bal- at home to refuse entry to  
my sea. "hippie types."

IDEAL FISHING SPOTS  
Year-round, the temperature  
average 80 degrees fahrenheit,  
(about 27 degrees centigrade).  
But there is contrast in the  
hilly, tea-growing areas where  
chilly nights are the rule and  
warm clothes are in order for  
trout fishing and golf.

Well-preserved remains of  
Ceylon's 3,000-year-old civili-  
sation attract camera enthu-

There is a 55 per cent pre-  
mium for hard currency at the  
official rate, yet touts hover  
around many Colombo hotels  
offering almost double the pe-  
gged price for dollars, pounds,  
marks and francs.

In many stores, dealers  
will mark down gems and  
beautifully designed silver  
and brassware in return for  
foreign hard cash.

As in other countries where  
heavy import duties make fo-  
reign products unobtainable,  
the tourist may literally sell  
the shirt off his back in Cey-  
lon.

Tourists now relax at rest  
houses (or hostels), which  
located in every sizeable town,  
often served rubber and tea  
plantation inspectors in colo-  
nial days.

MODERN HOTELS  
The government is offering  
guarantees against expropria-  
tion, and other inducements to  
foreign entrepreneurs to build  
modern hotels and develop  
facilities.

Colombo has one of the best  
equipped modern international  
airports in Asia. World airlines  
now include Colombo in their  
direct round-the-world flight.

But inadequacies in the na-  
tion's highway system make  
travel on the ground, especia-  
lly far away from the capital  
to the historical sites of for-  
mer civilisations, a bone-num-  
bing experience.

There is, however, a twice-  
weekly fast service by air-  
conditioned train to Polonna-  
ruwa, royal city of medieval  
times, with a connecting coach  
to Sigiriya, where a massive  
fortress carved out of solid  
rock contains in all the fresh-  
ness of their original colours  
frescoes of topless beauties of  
the fifth century.

Kandy, 72 miles, (115 kilo-  
metres), from Colombo, is  
perhaps Ceylon's and the  
tourist's greatest delight.  
Here is the Temple of the  
Tooth, where Buddhists reve-  
re what they believe to be a  
relic of the Lord Buddha  
himself.

One million persons attend  
the annual Esala Perahera, the  
country's most spectacular re-  
ligious pageant, in which 100  
dazzling-adorned elephants and  
hundreds of costumed drum-  
mers, pipers and dancers take  
part.

Factory, New Baghdad — Near Baghdad Bridge  
against payment of ID. 1/- (Iraqi dinar one only)  
non-refundable.

3. Tenderer should present a Bank Guar-  
antee at 4% of the F.O.B. value of his offer. Any  
offer not accompanied by the said Bank Gua-  
rantee shall be neglected.

4. The Company is not obliged to accept the  
lowest or any other offer.

5. Offers presented after the closing date on  
6th April 1971 shall be rejected.

Tender No.	Quantity	Material
91/71	50 tons	Mixed Chemicals for the Match Head Composition.
92/71	80 tons	Chlorate of Potash
93/71	20 tons	Yellow Label Paper
94/71	150 tons	Blue Innerbox Cardboard

Director General  
Mohd. Amin Al-Jaff

Baghdad Observer No. 950, Dated 11/3/1971.

## THE DAIRY ADMINISTRATION

TENDERS No. 13 and 14/1971.

FOR THE SUPPLY OF FLOW METERS AND ONE  
PLATE PASTEURIZER AND ONE HOMOGENIZER

Tenderers registered at the Chamber of Comm-  
erce and holders of Income Tax Certificates and  
Agents who are licenced by the Registrar of Agen-  
cies in the Directorate General of Registration &  
Supervision of companies are invited to partici-  
pate in the tender according to the specifications  
and general conditions which may be obtained fr-  
om the cashier of The Dairy Administration, Abu-  
Ghraib, against payment of ID. 1/000 each tender  
which is unrefundable.

Tenders shall be marked with number and  
title and submitted in sealed envelopes before  
12:00 noon of 11th & 18th April, 1971.

A bank guarantee or endrosed cheque equal to  
5% of the offered amount should be submitted  
with the tender.

Offers shall remain firm until the final award  
of the tender.

Incomplete offers shall not be considered and  
The Dairy Administration does not bind itself to  
accept the lowest or any other offer.

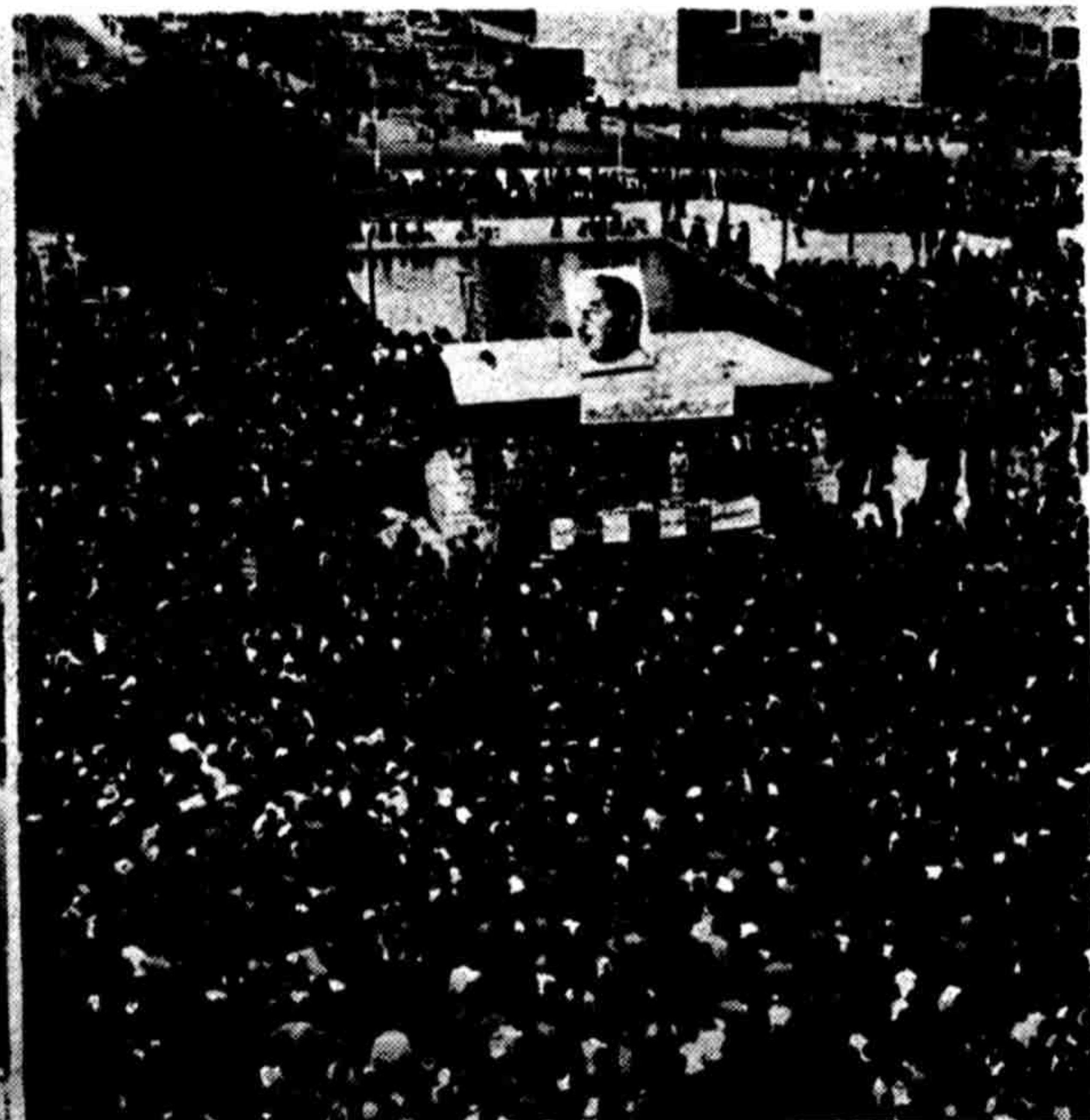
MT. AL-HAYALI  
Director General

Baghdad Observer No. 950, Dated 11/3/1971.



**TO ADVERTISE  
IN  
THIS SPACE  
IS  
MORE PROFIT  
WITH LESS MONEY  
CALL 64098**

**THIS SPACE  
FOR  
SALE**



## PEACE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

(Continued from page 4)

"The Revolution, understanding the nationalist issue as a component of the revolution on imperialism, Zionism and reaction, has only naturally, in every step it took in the direction of solving the Kurdish national issue, adhered to everything that leads to the cementation and consolidation of national and nationalist struggle against those inhuman forces combined.

"Against this setting, the exercise by the Kurdish masses of the sum of their nationalist rights and the achievement of absolute equality in the opportunities of free development constitute between them two necessary conditions for the unification and cementation of national struggle in Iraq against the enemies of people and the enemies of the Arab nation and the people of Iraq namely imperialism, Zionism and renegade reaction.

It was by no means a coincidence that the imperialist-Zionist reactionary conspiracy on the Republic of Iraq took place at the same time when signs of peace had begun to

training institute, the Military College and the Police College. All Kurdish books — scientific, literary and political — expressive of the national and nationalist ambitions of the Kurdish people shall be given wide circulation. Kurdish writers and poets shall be enabled to found a federation of their own. Their books and writings shall be printed and full opportunities shall be made available to them for developing their scientific and technical capabilities and skills. A publishing and printing house in the Kurdish language shall be set up and a Directorate General of Kurdish Culture created. A weekly newspaper and a monthly magazine shall be published in the Kurdish language. Kurdish programmes of the Kirkuk Television Station shall

ral security and comprehensive national fraternity.

The masses of Iraq, Arabs and Kurds alike, have greeted with support and acclamation the resolutions and measures of the Revolutionary Command Council — something which created conditions favourable for going ahead with the tasks of achieving the lofty goals that have become the object of the people's consensus and on which the people's will, power and word became united.

"In view of the above, the Revolutionary Command Council initiated contacts with the leadership of Sd. Mustafa al-Barazani, leader of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan and viewpoints were thus exchanged. All became convinced of the necessity of accepting and implementing the contents of this statement.



2 — The sharing of our Kurdish brothers in government and non-discrimination between the Kurds and others in the assumption of public office, including sensitive and important posts in the state such as cabinet portfolios, army command, etc., have been and still remain among the important objectives which the Revolutionary Government seeks to achieve. The Revolutionary Government, in approving this principle, stresses the necessity of working for its fulfilment in an equitable ration with due regard to the principle of efficiency, the proportionate distribution of inhabitants and the iniquities which had befallen our Kurdish brethren in the past.

3 — In view of the state of backwardness which, in the past, afflicted the Kurdish nationality from the cultural and educational standpoints, a plan shall be worked out to make good that backwardness. This is to be achieved by:

A — Speeding up the implementation of the resolutions of the Revolutionary Command Council concerning the language

superv  
of this  
assur  
and  
and s

"5—  
des t  
right  
wome  
tions  
misat  
the  
Iraqi

"A  
of pe  
ROC  
ted  
exten  
of the  
ent a  
those  
of vi  
ea.

"B  
emph  
milit  
vice  
by co  
lians  
to us  
thin  
ments

"A  
shall  
for u



**FOR  
CLASSIFIED AND DISPLAY  
ADVERTISEMENTS**

**CONTACT**

**THE ADVERTISING DEPT.**

**TEL. 64098**

**IT PAYS  
TO RESERVE  
THIS SPACE**

**CONTACT 64098**



ring of our  
in govern-  
permination  
ds and oth-  
umption of  
cluding sen-  
ant posts in  
cabinet po-  
mand, etc.,  
still remain  
tant objec-  
Revolution-  
cks to ach-  
ionary Gov-  
roving this  
the neces-  
its fulfil-  
able ration  
to the prin-  
the pro-  
ution of  
the iniquiti-  
fallen our  
in the past.

the state of  
ch, in the  
Kurdish na-  
cultural and  
ints, a plan  
at to make  
iness. This  
by:

the imple-  
olutions of  
Command  
the langu-  
rights of  
and plac-  
diction of  
eral of Ku-  
information  
ng and ste.

supervising the implementation  
of this statement in a manner  
assuring such implementation  
and emanating national unity  
and stability in the area.

"5— The Government con-  
cedes to the Kurdish people its  
right to set up student, youth,  
women and teachers organisa-  
tions of its own — such orga-  
nisations to become affiliated in  
the corresponding national  
Iraqi organisations .

"A — The operative period  
of paras (1) and (2) of the  
ROC's resolution No. 59 da-  
ted August 5, 1968, shall be  
extended right up to the date  
of the issuance of this statem-  
ent and shall extend to all of  
those who took part in the acts  
of violence in the Kurdish ar-  
ea.

"B — Workers, officials and  
employees — both civilian and  
military — shall return to ser-  
vice without this being affected  
by cadre restrictions. The civi-  
lians among them shall be put  
to use in the Kurdish area wi-  
thin the limits of its require-  
ments.

"A — A body of specialists  
shall be constituted to work  
for uplifting the Kurdish area  
in all spheres as quickly as  
possible and for compensating  
it for what has descended upon  
it in the past number of ye-  
ars. An adequate budget is to  
be set aside for this purpose.

from this shall be the persons  
covered by the above paras.

"8 — The inhabitants of  
Arab and Kurdish villages sh-  
all be restored to their form-  
er places of habitation. As  
to the villagers of areas whe-  
re housing units cannot be set  
up and which are taken over  
by the Government for public  
utility purposes under law,  
they shall be resettled in nei-  
ghbouring areas and duly com-  
pensated.

"9 — Speedy measures shall  
be taken to implement the Ag-  
rarian Reform Law in the  
Kurdish area and amending it  
in such a manner as guarant-  
ees the liquidation of feuda-  
list relations and the acqui-  
sition by all peasants of appro-  
priate plots of land side by  
side with waiving for them ag-  
ricultural taxes accumulating  
over the years of unfortunate  
hostilities.

"10 — It has been agreed to  
amend the Interim Constitu-  
tion as follows:

"A — The people of Iraq  
is made up of two principal  
nationalities; the Arab nation-  
ality and the Kurdish nation-  
ality. The Constitution confir-  
ms the national rights of the  
Kurdish people and the rights  
of all minorities within the  
framework of Iraqi unity.

"B — The following para-  
shall be added to Article (4)  
of the Constitution: "The Kur-  
dish language shall alongside

joyment of self-rule. Until this  
administrative unity is achiev-  
ed, the Kurdish national af-  
airs shall be coordinated in-  
rough periodical meetings bet-  
ween the High Committee and  
the governors of the northern  
area. As the self-rule is to be  
achieved within the fra-  
mework of the Iraqi Repub-  
lic, the exploitation of national  
riches in the area will natu-  
rally be under the jurisdiction  
of the authorities of this Re-  
public.

15 — The Kurdish people  
shall share in the legislative  
power in a manner propor-  
tionate to its population ratio in  
Iraq.

"Kurdish countrymen! These  
gains scored by the Revolution  
will be nothing more than a  
step for the full achievement  
of your national goals in the  
shade of this beloved homeland  
and the unity of its great peo-  
ple. History will bear witness  
that you did not have and ne-  
ver will have a sincere broth-  
er and dependable ally as the  
Arab people.

"Masses of our great people!  
It is your will-power concern-  
ing national unity which alone  
will triumph. On the rock of  
your appreciation of your his-  
toric responsibilities shall be  
smashed up all endeavours  
made to undermine your cone-  
sion of struggle. Your strugg-

consciousness and determination  
for work and struggle, to come  
to the help of the major cause  
of the Arab nation, the Pales-  
tine cause and to attain to your  
supreme goals respecting unity,  
liberty and socialism.

"Masses of our struggling  
Arab nation! One of the cha-  
pters of the history of this str-  
uggling country is thus clos-  
ed and a new bright one is op-  
ened by the hand of the Revo-  
lution and the hand of all free  
strugglers of the country. This  
is a new chapter where once  
more on this good land are  
renewed the conditions of love,  
peace and fraternity between  
two nationalities with common  
history of struggle extending  
far back into history. Today,  
tomorrow and for ever, theirs  
will be the honour of reviving  
their common struggle to des-  
troy the enemies of the two  
nationalities, the enemies of  
peoples and of humanity — in  
its entirety, namely imperialism,  
Zionism and backwardness.  
Theirs, too, will be the honour  
of joint contribution to back  
up human struggle for libera-  
tion and advancement and for  
placing the civilisation of the  
age on foundations of right,  
equality and justice between  
all peoples.

Forward to joint struggle,  
joint hopes and longings and  
nationalist and human joint  
victories.



## PEACE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

(Continued from page 4)

"The Revolution, understanding the nationalist issue as a component of the revolution on imperialism, Zionism and reaction, has only naturally, in every step it took in the direction of solving the Kurdish national issue, adhered to everything that leads to the cementation and consolidation of national and nationalist struggle against those inhuman forces combined.

"Against this setting, the exercise by the Kurdish masses of the sum of their nationalist rights and the achievement of absolute equality in the opportunities of free development constitute between them two necessary conditions for the unification and cementation of national struggle in Iraq against the enemies of people and the enemies of the Arab nation and the people of Iraq namely imperialism, Zionism and renegade reaction.

It was by no means a coincidence that the imperialistic-Zionist reactionary conspiracy on the Republic of Iraq took place at the same time when signs of peace had begun to loom large over our beloved nation, thanks to the sincere endeavours exerted by the Government of the Revolution and the sincere response on the part of the leadership of Sd. Mustafa al-Barazani.

"It is no longer a secret that the Revolution, for its part, took all necessary steps to reestablish peace and security throughout the north of Iraq. The following measures have been taken.

A — "Recognition has been extended to the lawful presence of the Kurdish nationality in accordance with the resolutions of the 7th Regional Convention on the Arab Baath Socialist Party and in accordance to all official and press statements emanating from the revolutionary authority. This fact will be finally consecrated in the text of the Interim Constitution and, subsequently in the text of the Permanent Constitution.

B — "The Revolutionary Command Council has approved the building of a University in Sulaimaniyah and the building of a Kurdish Academy of Letters. It has also endorsed all cultural and language rights of the Kurdish nationality. It ordered that Kurdish language be instructed at all schools, institutes, universities, teachers

training institute, the Military College and the Police College. All Kurdish books — scientific, literary and political — expressive of the national and nationalist ambitions of the Kurdish people shall be given wide circulation. Kurdish writers and poets shall be enabled to found a federation of their own. Their books and writings shall be printed and full opportunities shall be made available to them for developing their scientific and technical capabilities and skills. A publishing and printing house in the Kurdish language shall be set up and a Directorate General of Kurdish Culture created. A weekly newspaper and a monthly magazine shall be published in the Kurdish language. Kurdish programmes of the Kirkuk Television Station shall



be increased until a television station exclusive for Kurdish language be set up.

C — "As an act of recognising to the Kurds their rights to revive their traditions and national days and in order that the whole of the people might join with Kurdish fellow-countrymen in observing their days, the Revolutionary Command Council has declared Nawroz Day as a National Day to be observed throughout the Republic of Iraq.

D — The Revolutionary Command Council has promulgated the Governorates Law which provides for decentralisation to the local administration and approved the creation of the Governorate of Duhok.

E — Further, the Revolutionary Command Council issued general amnesty to all civilians and military personnel who joined in acts of violence in the north so as to remove all vestiges of the former anomalous passive conditions and usher in the features of new national life based on durable foundation for the attainment of gene-

ral security and comprehensive national fraternity.

The masses of Iraq, Arabs and Kurds alike, have greeted with support and acclamation the resolutions and measures of the Revolutionary Command Council — something which created conditions favourable for going ahead with the tasks of achieving the lofty goals that have become the object of the people's consensus and on which the people's will, power and word became united.

"In view of the above, the Revolutionary Command Council initiated contacts with the leadership of Sd. Mustafa al-Barazani, leader of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan and viewpoints were thus exchanged. All became convinced of the necessity of accepting and implementing the contents of this statement.

2 — The sharing of our Kurdish brothers in government and non-discrimination between the Kurds and others in the assumption of public office, including sensitive and important posts in the state such as cabinet portfolios, army command, etc., have been and still remain among the important objectives which the Revolutionary Government seeks to achieve. The Revolutionary Government, in approving this principle, stresses the necessity of working for its fulfilment in an equitable ration with due regard to the principle of efficiency, the proportionate distribution of inhabitants and the iniquities which had befallen our Kurdish brethren in the past.

3 — In view of the state of backwardness which, in the past, afflicted the Kurdish nationality from the cultural and educational standpoints, a plan shall be worked out to make good that backwardness. This is to be achieved by:

A — Speeding up the implementation of the resolutions of the Revolutionary Command Council concerning the language and the cultural rights of the Kurdish people and placing under the jurisdiction of the Directorate General of Kurdish Culture and Information the task of preparing and steering radio and television programmes concerning Kurdish national issues.

B — Reinstating all students who were dismissed or were compelled to leave the school on account of the circumstances of violence in the area, regardless of their ages or producing a convenient remedy for their problem.

C — Building more schools in the Kurdish area, elevating the standards of schooling and education and admitting, in just proportions, Kurdish students to universities, military colleges, educational missions and fellowships.

4 — In the administrative units, populated by a Kurdish majority, officials shall be from among Kurds or from among persons well-versed in the Kurdish language provided the required number is available. Appointment shall be made of the principal officials — Governor, Qaimaqam, Police Commandant, Security Director, etc. Work will promptly commence to develop state machinery in the area in consultation with the High Committee





sharing of our  
others in govern-  
non-discrimination  
he Kurds and oth-  
the assumption of  
ce, including sen-  
important posts in  
such as cabinet po-  
my command, etc.,  
and still remain  
important objec-  
the Revolution-  
ment seeks to ach-  
Revolutionary Gov-  
m approving this  
stresses the neces-  
sary for its fulfil-  
an equitable ration  
regard to the prin-  
ciple, the pro-  
distribution of  
and the inequali-  
ty had befallen our  
brethren in the past.

view of the state of  
as which, in the  
ed the Kurdish na-  
om the cultural and  
standpoints, a plan  
worked out to make  
backwardness. This  
chieved by:

eding up the imple-  
of the resolutions of  
utionary Command  
ncerning the langu-  
e cultural rights of  
h people and plac-  
the jurisdiction of  
rate General of Ku-  
re and Information  
preparing and ste-  
and television pro-  
concerning Kurdish  
ues.

instating all stude-  
re dismissed or we-  
d to leave the scho-  
unt of the circum-  
violence in the area,  
of their ages or pro-  
convenient remedy  
problem.

lding more schools  
ish area, elevating  
s of schooling and  
nd admitting, in  
ions, Kurdish stu-  
universities, military  
educational missions  
ips.

the administrative  
ated by a Kurdish  
cials shall be from  
s or from among  
versed in the Ku-  
ge provided the re-  
ber is available.  
shall be made of  
officials — Gov-  
qam, Police Co-  
Security Director,  
ill promptly com-  
velop state machi-  
area in consulta-  
High Committee

supervising the implementation  
of this statement in a manner  
assuring such implementation  
and emanating national unity  
and stability in the area.

"5— The Government conce-  
des to the Kurdish people its  
right to set up student, youth,  
women and teachers organisa-  
tions of its own — such orga-  
nisations to become affiliated in  
the corresponding national  
Iraqi organisations.

"A — The operative period  
of paras (1) and (2) of the  
ROC's resolution No. 59 da-  
ted August 5, 1968, shall be  
extended right up to the date  
of the issuance of this statem-  
ent and shall extend to all of  
those who took part in the acts  
of violence in the Kurdish ar-  
ea.

"B — Workers, officials and  
employees — both civilian and  
military — shall return to ser-  
vice without this being affected  
by cadre restrictions. The civil-  
ians among them shall be put  
to use in the Kurdish area wi-  
thin the limits of its require-  
ments.

"A — A body of specialists  
shall be constituted to work  
for uplifting the Kurdish area  
in all spheres as quickly as  
possible and for compensating  
it for what has descended upon  
it in the past number of ye-  
ars. An adequate budget is to  
be set aside for this purpose.  
The body in question shall  
operate under the jurisdiction  
of the Ministry of Northern  
Affairs.

"B — The economic plan  
shall be drawn up in such a  
way as to assure equal deve-  
lopment to various parts of  
Iraq with due attention to  
the Kurdish area.

"C — Pension salaries shall  
be made for the families of  
those who met with martyrdom  
in the regrettable circumstan-  
ces of hostilities from among  
the members of the Kurdish  
armed movement and others  
as well as to the persons who  
became disabled or deformed  
as a result of those conditions.  
This is to be enacted by a spe-  
cial legislation on the pattern  
of other legislations in force.

"D — Speedy efforts shall  
be made to provide relief to st-  
riken and needy persons thro-  
ugh the accomplishment of ho-  
using projects and others ass-  
uring work to the unemploy-  
ed. Appropriate in kind and  
cash subsidies shall be ma-  
de available and reasonable  
compensation offered to those  
stricken persons who need help.  
This all is to be entrusted to  
the High Committee. Excluded

from this shall be the persons  
covered by the above paras.

"8 — The inhabitants of  
Arab and Kurdish villages sh-  
all be restored to their form-  
er places of habitation. As  
to the villagers of areas whe-  
re housing units cannot be set  
up and which are taken over  
by the Government for public  
utility purposes under law,  
they shall be resettled in nei-  
ghbouring areas and duly com-  
pensated.

"9 — Speedy measures shall  
be taken to implement the Ag-  
rarian Reform Law in the  
Kurdish area and amending it  
in such a manner as guarant-  
ees the liquidation of feuda-  
list relations and the acqui-  
sition by all peasants of appro-  
priate plots of land side by  
side with waiving for them ag-  
ricultural taxes accumulating  
over the years of unfortunate  
hostilities.

"10 — It has been agreed to  
amend the Interim Constitu-  
tion as follows:

"A — The people of Iraq  
is made up of two principal  
nationalities; the Arab nation-  
ality and the Kurdish nation-  
ality. The Constitution confir-  
ms the national rights of the  
Kurdish people and the rights  
of all minorities within the  
framework of Iraqi unity.

"B — The following para-  
graph shall be added to Article (4)  
of the Constitution: "The Kur-  
dush language shall alongside  
with the Arabic language, be  
an official language in the Kur-  
dush area.

"C — The above shall be co-  
nfirmed in the Permanent Co-  
nstitution.

11 — The broadcasting st-  
ation and heavy weapons sh-  
all be returned to the govern-  
ment — this being tied up to  
the implementation of the  
final stages of the agreement.

12 — A Kurd shall be one  
of the vice-presidents.

13 — The Governorates Law  
shall be amended in a manner  
conforming with the substance  
of this statement.

14 — Following the announ-  
cement of the statement, ne-  
cessary measures shall be ta-  
ken, in consultation with the  
High Committee supervising  
its implementation, to unify the  
governorates and administra-  
tive units populated by a Kur-  
dush majority in accordance  
with official census operations  
yet to be made. The state shall  
endeavour to develop this ad-  
ministrative unity and deepen  
and broaden the exercising  
by the Kurdish people there-  
in of the sum of its national ri-  
ghts as a guarantee to its en-

joyment of self-rule. Until this  
administrative unity is achie-  
ved, the Kurdish national af-  
fairs shall be coordinated in-  
rough periodical meetings bet-  
ween the High Committee and  
the governors of the northern  
area. As the self-rule is to be  
achieved within the fra-  
mework of the Iraqi Repub-  
lic, the exploitation of national  
riches in the area shall natu-  
rally be under the jurisdiction  
of the authorities of this Re-  
public.

15 — The Kurdish people  
shall share in the legislative  
power in a manner propor-  
tionate to its population ratio in  
Iraq.

"Kurdish countrymen! These  
gains scored by the Revolution  
will be nothing more than a  
step for the full achievement  
of your national goals in the  
shade of this beloved homeland  
and the unity of its great peo-  
ple. History will bear witness  
that you did not have and ne-  
ver will have a sincere brothe-  
r and dependable ally as the  
Arab people.

"Masses of our great people!  
It is your will-power concern-  
ing national unity which alone  
will triumph. On the rock of  
your appreciation of your his-  
toric responsibilities shall be  
smashed up all endeavours  
made to undermine your cone-  
sion of struggle. Your strugg-  
ling masses, shedding off the  
dust of the intrigues of your  
enemies and the elements ha-  
ving greedy designs on you,  
shall proceed together in one  
mass overflowing with power, holiday.

consciousness and determination  
for work and struggle, to come  
to the help of the major cause  
of the Arab nation, the Palesti-  
ne cause and to attain to your  
sublime goals respecting unity,  
liberty and socialism.

"Masses of our struggling  
Arab nation! One of the cha-  
pters of the history of this str-  
uggling country is thus clos-  
ed and a new bright one is op-  
ened by the hand of the Revo-  
lution and the hand of all free  
strugglers of the country. This  
is a new chapter where once  
more on this good land are  
renewed the conditions of love,  
peace and fraternity between  
two nationalities with common  
history of struggle extending  
far back into history. Today,  
tomorrow and for ever, theirs  
will be the honour of reviving  
their common struggle to des-  
troy the enemies of the two  
nationalities, the enemies of  
peoples and of humanity in  
its entirety, namely imperia-  
lism, Zionism and backwardness.  
Theirs, too, will be the honour  
of joint contribution to back-  
up human struggle for libera-  
tion and advancement and for  
placing the civilisation of the  
age on foundations of right,  
equality and justice between  
all peoples.

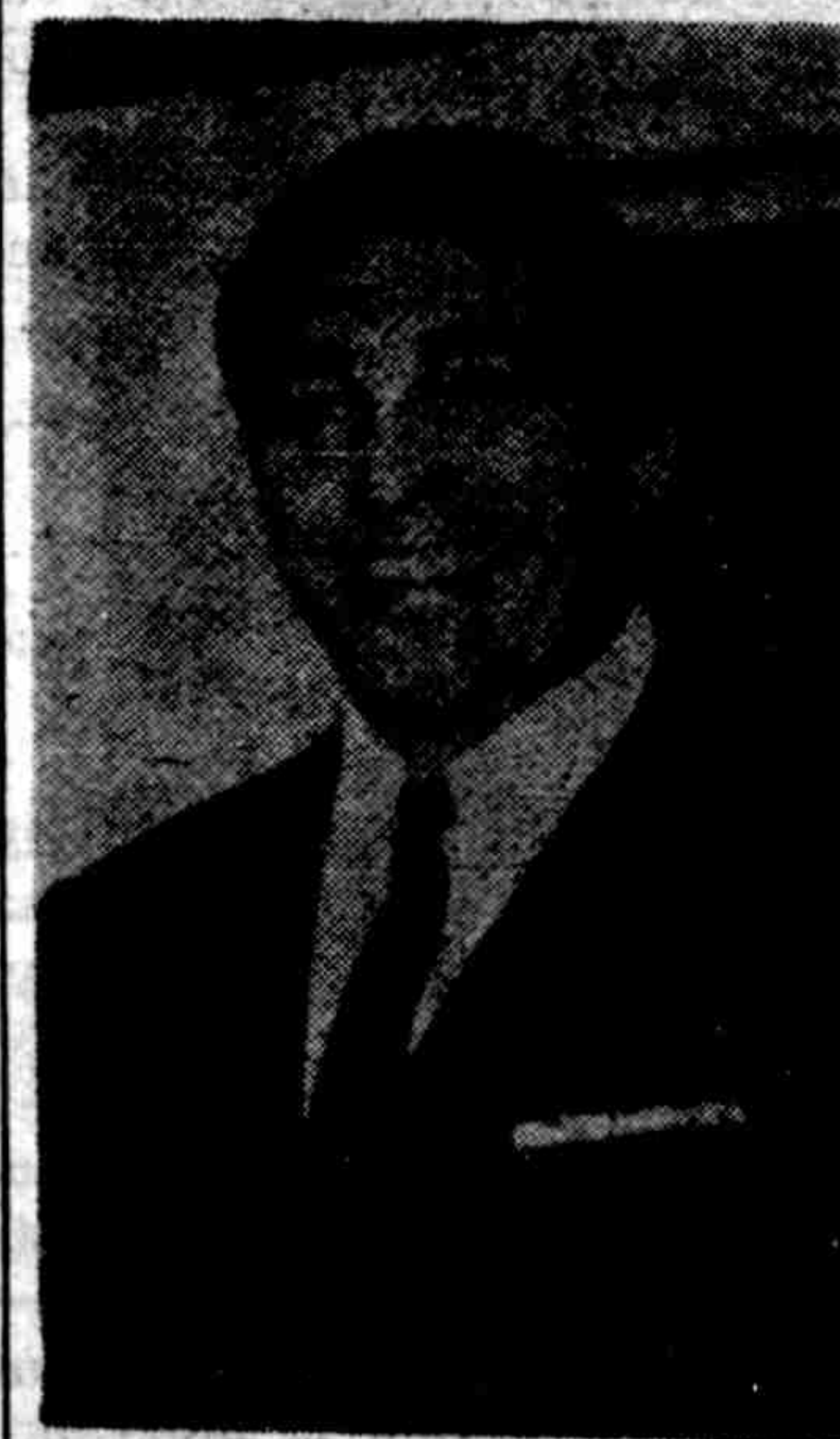
Forward to joint struggle,  
joint hopes and longings and  
nationalist and human joint  
victories.

The Revolutionary Command  
Council

When the President concl-  
ed his statement, he declared  
today, Thursday, as a National  
mass overflowing with power, holiday.

## KEYSSIE-CAMPBELL CLASH TODAY

The Iraqi wrestling ch-  
ampion Adnan al-Keyssie and the Scottish wrestler  
Ian Campbell will meet at  
3.30 this afternoon, at Al-  
Sha'ab Stadium, in an in-  
ternational wrestling match.





Mondr 17/3/71

18

## La paix règne depuis un an au Kurdistan

Tout comme au Kurdistan, les Kurdes de Paris vont célébrer cette année avec faste la fête de Firouz (fête du printemps), en même temps qu'ils commémoreront l'accord du 11 mars 1970, qui a mis fin au conflit avec Bagdad. Les Irakiens ont bénéficié, pour leur part, d'un jour de congé exceptionnel jeudi dernier. La décision prise impromptu la veille au soir par le gouvernement irakien est, en elle-même, révélatrice de l'évolution de l'état d'esprit des autorités. La guerre entre les Kurdes et le gouvernement central — qui avait éclaté le 8 juin 1961 — a duré neuf ans. La méfiance n'avait cessé de régner, de part et d'autre : Bagdad avait, en effet, repris la lutte en dépit d'un accord au terme duquel il avait reconnu, le 11 mars 1963, les droits nationaux du peuple kurde.

Dans un télégramme de félicitations adressé au général Bakr, président de la République, le 11 mars, le mollah Moustapha Barzani, leader du peuple kurde, se félicitait de la paix revenue. Il nous déclarait d'ailleurs, il y a quelques mois : « Nous vivons notre première année de paix et nous pensons que l'accord de 1970 est le plus solide qu'ait jamais été conclu. La bonne volonté est réciproque. Il n'y aura pas de problèmes s'il est appliqué dans son esprit et dans sa lettre. »

Jusqu'à présent, en fait, ce texte a été dans l'ensemble appliqué avec sérieux. Dès le mois de juillet, conformément aux engagements pris, la nouvelle Constitution indiquait que « le peuple irakien comprend deux nationalités principales, l'arabe et la kurde ». Elle reconnaissait aussi le « droit national du peuple kurde, ainsi que celui de toutes les autres minorités, dans le cadre de l'unité irakienne », et précisait que « la langue kurde sera langue officielle à côté de la langue arabe dans la région kurde ». Cette décision vient d'être appliquée : tous les textes officiels concernant le Kurdistan doivent être désormais rédigés dans les deux langues.

L'été dernier également, M. Jalal Talabani, qui avait coopéré avec le gouvernement central contre le mollah Barzani, a rallié ce dernier. Les militaires et les fonctionnaires kurdes qui avaient été limogés pendant la guerre ont été réintégrés dans leurs fonctions avec effet rétroactif pour l'avancement et le salaire. Une allocation de 10 dinars par mois est versée aux

Pech Merga — combattants kurdes — jusqu'à ce qu'ils puissent retrouver une activité dans la vie civile. Cinq mille cinq cents d'entre eux ont été intégrés dans l'armée irakienne et servent maintenant comme gardes frontières. Enfin, l'enseignement du kurde se généralise progressivement.

D'autre part, les journaux gouvernementaux Al Joumhouriya et Al Thawra ont annoncé, il y a deux semaines, que les Kurdes ont remis aux autorités centrales les armes lourdes et leur station de radio. Ces deux points de l'accord ne devaient être appliqués qu'une fois les autres clauses réalisées.

Parmi les points qui ne sont pas encore entrés en vigueur figurent notamment la nomination d'un vice-président kurde de la République, la délimitation précise du Kurdistan autonome. Un référendum avait été prévu pour l'automne dernier afin, notamment, de régler le sort de Kirkouk, où se trouvent des champs pétroliers que les Kurdes revendiquent. La consultation a été remise à une date ultérieure. Il reste aussi à préciser quelle part du revenu national reviendra aux Kurdes.

A l'occasion de ce premier anniversaire, le secrétaire général adjoint du parti Baas et le secrétaire général du parti démocratique kurde ont insisté sur la détermination des deux partis de tenir leurs promesses, mais, de même que le mollah Barzani, ils ont mis la population en garde contre « ceux qui cherchent à troubler l'harmonisation des relations entre les patriotes kurdes et irakiens ». Ils visent ainsi tous ceux qui, dans les deux camps, ont profité de l'état de guerre, les milieux lésés par les nationalisations et la réforme agraire ainsi que, dit-on, Israël, l'Iran et les Etats-Unis.

Les autorités irakiennes affirment, quant à elles, que la paix au Kurdistan est indispensable pour sauvegarder l'unité et permettre au pays de se consacrer à son développement. Comme preuve de leur bonne volonté, elles viennent d'accorder les pleins pouvoirs à M. Mourtada Al Hadissi, membre du conseil du commandement de la révolution et président du comité de la paix chargé de veiller à l'application de l'accord du 11 mars. Pour éviter les pertes de temps, M. Mourtada Al Hadissi pourra faire exécuter ses décisions sans solliciter l'accord d'autres autorités.

PAUL BALTA.

RECEIVED IN  
REGISTRY No. 10

18 MAR 1971

NEW 1/3

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN

Mr. Eger...

Enter x 15.

Neither I nor PUSD have  
seen any confirmation  
of \*.

The Embassy in Baghdad did  
soon be reporting on the Kurds,  
will drop when have received  
from the Ministry. 15/3

Miss Beckett

I take it we have no  
confirmation, from any source, of \*? We  
shall have to do a blue print for Mr. PUSD in  
the case.





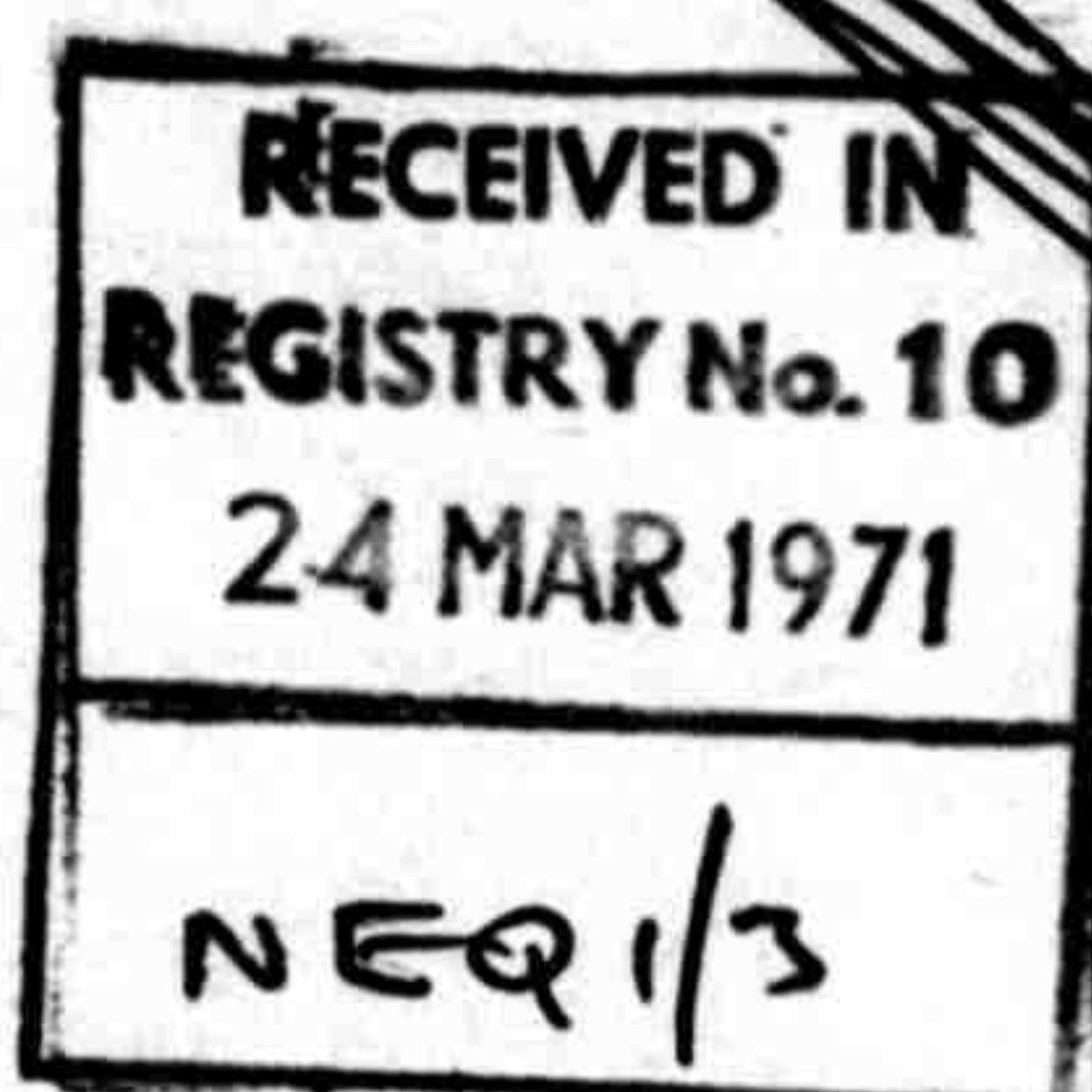
BRITISH EMBASSY  
BAGHDAD

(19)

1/1

19 March 1971

Miss V E Beckett  
Near Eastern Department  
FCO



Dear Veronica,

AID FOR THE KURDS

(8)

1. My letter of 5 February.

2. Since we have not heard anything from War on Want, I would be grateful if you could give them a prod. There is a particular reason why we are interested to know if they will be prepared to take an interest: the exceptionally low rainfall this Winter has had disastrous results on crops this year, especially in the North where they are for the most part rain-fed rather than irrigated. It looks as if there is a real chance of serious famine ahead unless the Central Government manage to import enormous quantities of grain.

3. At all events, I would be grateful if you could discover for us whether War on Want are likely to help. (After sending off my last letter to you of 5 February, I discovered Dr Rosenberg's name among my personal papers and noticed that it should be spelt with an "e" rather than with a "u".)

Yours,  
Christopher.

A C D S MacRae

Dr Rosenberg: 997-4285

Away for 3 months: p. - Miss Harrison.

Now see reply to Mr. MacRae.

part 2 of 3

Enter





Foreign and Commonwealth Office  
London S.W.1

20

NEQ 1/3

29 March 1971

A C D S MacRae Esq  
BAGHDAD

## AID FOR THE KURDS

1. Your letter of 19 March. <sup>(19)</sup>
2. Dr Rosenberg has gone off to Africa for three months. His secretary told me that he wrote to you before he left saying he would be willing to help and asking what your exact requirements are. Please let me know if this letter hasn't arrived and I'll arrange for a duplicate to be sent.

Veronica Beckett  
Near Eastern Department

*pm*



21

British Embassy  
BAGHDAD

David S Rosenberg Esq  
MB Ch.B  
War on Want  
3 Madeley Road  
London W 5 2LA

29 March 1971.

RECEIVED IN REGISTRY No. 10 - 1 MAR 1971
NEQ 1/3

Enter

1. Many thanks for your most helpful letter of 17 March.
2. I have only time to give you<sup>a</sup> copy of the missing letter, which I now enclose. I shall fill in the application forms and hope to write to you further next week.

AGDS MacRae

ENC 1

pr/b



Ray plus and action  
true story, pl.

# WAR ON WANT

from 24





RESTRICTED



British Embassy

BAGHDAD

22

Miss V E Beckett  
Near Eastern Department  
F C O

17 May 1971



*Dear Veronica,*

AID FOR THE KURDS

*(attached)*

1. I enclose a letter which I would like you to pass on to Dr Patricia Keefe of War on Want (Dr Rosenberg's wife) if you see no objection.

2. As you will see, Dr Mahmoud Othman told George Rolleston last week that the Kurds (and specifically his own tiny hospital) were desperately in need of medicines and drugs which they could get only in inadequate quantities and very intermittently from the Central Government.

3. Dr Rosenberg (whom, as I think you know, I met as a result of his help during the Jordan crisis of June 1970) asked me in an earlier letter for a run-down on the Kurdish situation on a personal basis. I don't intend to provide one now since he will presumably be away for another month or two. But if his wife asks you about this, the main point to make is that many parts of Kurdistan are still ravaged by the effects of nearly a decade of civil war; but for political reasons HMG is inhibited from giving aid specifically to the Kurds (since we have to deal strictly with the central government) in a way in which War on Want would not be.

*This raises a rather delicate point of how far and in what manner we encourage War on Want effectively to bypass the logic of laws,  
Enter*

*Chris.*

A C D S MacRae

The letter has been sent on to Dr. Keefe.

I have spoken to her, emphasising the point in para 3 of Mr. MacRae's letter to her.

ENC

*pm 15 24/5.*

*JP 24/5*



BRITISH EMBASSY

BAGHDAD



17 May 1971

Dr Patricia M Keefe MB, BS, MRCS, LRCP  
War on Want  
Medical Department  
3 Madeley Road  
London W5 2LA

*Dear Dr. Keefe,*

MEDICAL AID FOR THE KURDS

1. I mentioned in my letter to you of 11 May that one of our First Secretaries, Mr George Rolleston, was on tour in Kurdistan; he has now returned and reported on what he saw. From his impressions, it seems clear to me that the field of medical assistance for the Kurds is one in which War on Want might have a very useful role to play.
2. Mr Rolleston was shown around the very basic clinic at Galala (the village which currently houses the headquarters of the Politburo of the Kurdish Democratic Party), by Dr Mahmud Othman, who besides being a qualified doctor, is Head of the KDP Politburo. Dr Othman specifically asked whether Britain could help over providing medical supplies which were in desperately short supply throughout Kurdistan. He supplied Mr Rolleston with a list of drugs and medicaments, of which he said his hospital and the field dispensaries under its control were in dire need. This I now enclose. It specifies no quantities; but Dr Othman gave the impression that he could use as much as could be spared. As you will see, this is a pretty long list: but anything that you can supply would be very warmly welcomed.
3. You will probably be aware that the relationship between Kurdistan and the rest of Iraq is somewhat delicate. However, after almost a decade of civil war, the KDP and the (Iraqi) Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party (which gained control of Iraq in July 1968) signed an agreement on 11 March 1970 to put an end to the fighting which had devastated large parts of the Kurdish north. In view of this background any supplies that you may feel able to provide to the Kurds, would have, for both political and bureaucratic reasons, to be channelled via the Iraqi Red Crescent Society. Before his trip to Kurdistan, Mr Rolleston had called on Sd Muhammad Mahmud, the Minister for Northern development in the Central government who had told him that medical aid would be particularly welcome in the North; but he too made it clear that any assistance must be channelled through the Iraqi Red Crescent Society, who would then pass it on to the Ministry for Northern Affairs for distribution in Kurdistan. If you feel able to help, therefore, I suggest that you write to the Iraqi Red Crescent Society, Nidhal Street, Baghdad, sending two copies separately to the Minister for Northern Development (Sd Mohammed Mahmud) one of which he may be prepared to send on direct to Dr Othman). Sd Mahmud's address is Ministry of Northern Affairs and Development, Baghdad.





4. We have made some effort to fill in the form your husband kindly sent me with his letter of 11 March. As you will see, though, some of our replies are, perforce, rather vague: if you wish us to check on specific points, we could probably do so via the Ministry for Northern Affairs. I have not filled in the separate form on "estimated requirements" on the assumption that Dr Othman's list covered this.

Yours sincerely,  
Christopher MacRae.

A C D S MacRae

ENC



Medical Director:

DAVID S. ROSENBERG

M.B., Ch.B.

Atty: PATRICIA M. KEEFE

M.B., B.S. (Lond.)  
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

3 Madeley Road,  
Ealing, London W.5

APPLICATION FORM TO BE COMPLETED BY VOLUNTARY AGENCIES SEEKING AID

1. Full name, qualifications and official status (if any) of person completing this form:

A. CHRISTOPHER D.S. MACRAE,

1<sup>st</sup> Secretary and Head of Chancery, British Embassy, Bogota, Irag.

2. By whom referred to WAR ON WANT:

(By myself - receiving War on Want's administrative and effective effects and was supply of medical stores to Jordan in June 1970)

3. Full name and address of project for which medical aid is being sought:

Hospitals and Dispensaries in Kurdistan, especially Dr. Mahmood Osman's hospital at Salala.

4. State whether Hospital/Dispensary/  
Health Centre/Leprosarium/Other  
(please specify):

(see above)

5. a) Whether sponsored by:

Religious/Secular organisation (Please delete to indicate).

~~Religious Organisation~~

- b) If religious organisation, please indicate denomination (for record purposes only):

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society (see accompanying letter)

and whether: Missionary Society/Order/Diocesan/or other sponsored  
(please specify .....

- c) Name and address of above:.....

- d) If secular organisation, please give full name and address of sponsoring authority:

~~Red Crescent Society~~

6. Name and address of headquarters in England (or Europe), if any:

~~via the Iraq~~

None

OR Name and address of someone in England or Europe to whom reference may be made:

None.



(a) Short history:

2  
—  
7 male customers.  
1 dispenser.

{ about 7 all told.

?

2.

..... We would guess about 15,000

NO.

(Lbii - see below)

no. They went on.

Ar. Orbit about 100krs  
(3 1/2 hrs. drive on bad roads)

٧

File No.

No.



(m) Do you receive help with medical and surgical supplies from any other source? If so, please specify:

- amount { Some medicine supplies.  
- type {  
- source Sweden; W. Germany.

(n) Have you any plans for expansion?  
Please outline brief details:

8. Is aid being requested from WAR ON WANT for:

- a specific item NO

- items in a single instance only

YES, Now: (but with  
participation of)

- regular medical supplies

- regular surgical supplies

(please state "YES" or "NO")

9. If aid is granted, is there someone who would be responsible for answering queries promptly, and for sending three-monthly reports on progress and needs?

Dr. Mahmud Shuman would probably be prepared

10. Please give name and address and official status of above person:   
Minister Director, through Government would officially be in the Ministry for Northern Development.

(See accompanying letter)

11. In the event of possible subsequent replacement of above, to whom should further correspondence be addressed:

12 (a) Name and address of shipping agents (where possible small parcels will be sent by post but shipping agents are required in the case of larger consignments):

All consignments would have to be  
sent to the Iraqi Red Crescent.

.....

(b) Please give details of problems or special Customs requirements, if any, regarding the import of medical supplies:

In theory, there should be no customs payable



13. FOR APPLICANTS IN INDIA

- (i) If you are an official recipient organisation under the India/U.K. Relief Agreement of 1964 please state your import number:

.....

OR

- (ii) Give full details of any private import agreement you may have:

- (iii) If the answer to (i) and (ii) above is NO, is there a neighbouring hospital or other organisation which is an official recipient organisation under the India/U.K. Relief Agreement of 1964 which would be willing to accept parcels on your behalf? .....

If so, please state the import number, and name and address of the organisation:

.....

.....

.....

and enclose confirmation from the above that they would be willing to accept parcels on your behalf.

.....

.....

.....



- 1- Penicilline Procaine
- 2- Penicilline Crystalline 1/000/000 Unites
- 3- Streptomycine 1 GM.
- 4- Penicilline & Streptomycine
- 5- Tetracycline Ophthalmic Ointment
- 6- " " Skine Oint.
- 7- " " Caps. 250 MG.
- 8- Chloramphenicol Injection 1 GM.
- 9- " " Caps. 250 mg.
- 10- Caps. Vit. A.
- 11- Amps. Vit. B1
- 12- " Vit. B. CO.
- 13- " Vit. B12
- 14- " Vit. B6
- 15- " Vit. C.
- 16- " Calcium Gluconate
- 17- " Aminophylline I.v. I.M.
- 18- " Calci-Osteoline with Vit. B12.
- 19- " Atropine
- 20- " Novalgine
- 21- Emetine
- 22- Amps. Ergometrine
- 23- " Mersalyl
- 24- " Coramine
- 25- Vit. K. Amps.
- 26- Amps. Antistine
- 27- Tabs. Fersoline
- 28- " Pipocaine
- 29- " Vit. B. CO.
- 30- " Criseofulvine
- 31- " Vit. C.
- 32- " Aminophylline
- 33- " Ephedrine
- 34- " Entergvioform.
- 35- " Laxative
- 36- " I. N. H.
- 37- " Multi-Vitamins
- 38- " Sulphadiazine
- 39- " Prednisolone
- 40- " Novalgine
- 41- " Aspirine



- 2- Tabs. Enzymes
- 3- " 122221 Roter
- 4- Sod. Bicarbonate Powder
- 5- Mag. Sulphate
- 6- Methionine Tabs. or Sympa
- 7- Sulpha Oint .
- 8- Iothyll, Oint .
- 9- Acriflavine Powder
- 0- Dettol
- 1- Cottona Wool
- 2- Plaster
- 3- Cortisone Oint.
- 4- " " Ophthalmic Oint.
- 5- Sulphacetamide eye Drops
- 6- Anti- Mycotics Oints. Or Sol.



CONFIDENTIAL



BRITISH EMBASSY

BAGHDAD

15 May 1971

1/1

Miss V E Beckett  
Near Eastern Department  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office  
London SW1

*Regy: Copy 5 - 24/5  
Assessment Staff  
Res. Dept.*

*Dear Miss Beckett,*

KURDISH/ARAB RELATIONS

1. There have been various indications in the last week or two that all is not well in the North.
2. First, it seems certain that there was a shooting incident somewhere near Aqra (about 100 kms North West of Mosul) some 2½ weeks ago in which a number of people were killed. The exact details are not yet clear to us: according to some versions of rumours we have heard, the clash was between some Talabanist tribes egged on by the Army against supporters of Barazani. But whatever happened, it was sufficiently serious for a Ministerial Committee consisting of, apparently, the Minister of Northern Affairs, (Muhammed Mahmoud), the Minister for Justice (Aziz Sharif) and the Minister of Labour and Social Affairs (Murtadha al-Hadithi) to fly hurriedly up to the North to sort out the troubles.

3. Another pointer was the announcement in the press on 12 May that the R C C had decided to form a Higher Committee for "the affairs of the Kurdish issue" under the chairmanship of Saddam Hussain. Its membership consists of: Murtadha al-Hadithi, (minister of Labour and Social Affairs); General Saadoun Ghaidan (a member of the R C C and Minister of the Interior); Naim Haddad (member of the Regional Leadership of the ABSP); Samir Aziz al-Najem, (member of the Regional Leadership); Tayeh Abdul Karim (member of the Regional Leadership) and Mohammed Fadhel (member of the Regional Leadership). The purpose of this Committee appears to be to follow up and implement more actively the directions of the 11 March Manifesto. Murtadha al-Hadithi next day described the Committee's purpose as being that 'of overstepping (sic) red tape, expediting the implementation of what remained of the clauses of the 11 March Manifesto and arranging the requirements thereof'. Presumably this body would never have been formed had there not been serious complaints from the Kurdish side that the promises in the 11 March Manifesto were not being carried out. But at the same time the fact that none of its members is a Kurd is hardly likely to assuage the suspicions of the KDP.

*Let's make sure we get Mr. R's impressions without too much delay. 24/5*  
*Mr. Geytan*  
*Pl. see 2 folders.*  
*The Assessments Staff are doing a piece on the Kurds this week. We should perhaps do a piece when we have Mr. Robertson's impression.*  
*Beckett 24/5.*

CONFIDENTIAL

*BU 27/5*



CONFIDENTIAL



Miss V E Beckett

15 May 1971

4. Finally, I ought to mention a curious battle which developed in the press this week. On 12 May, Al Taakhi published an advertisement addressed to the relatives of Kurds placed under arrest recently in conjunction with their "resident permit" problems. These people were asked to report to the Information Section of the Fifth Branch of the KDP at Baghdad to give the information required by the Branch. Al Taakhi would then publish lists of the names of such people who had been detained in contravention of the agreement between the KDP and the ASBP. On 13 May, the Government sponsored Al Jumhuriyah carried a ferocious editorial accusing Al Taakhi of pursuing a policy which did not conform on most occasions with "the liberal progressive policy" or with those of the KDP. And so forth. There is a long history behind the quarrel, which concerns the Faili tribe. In brief, this tribe is a nomadic tribe of Kurds who live in the region of Khannaqin and who have traditionally wandered fairly freely on either side of the Iraq/Iran border. It seems that Barazani has been pushing their rights to be registered as Iraqi citizens; but that some of them have, for some reason we do not yet know, been recently imprisoned. Al Jumhuriyah pointed out that there was, in fact, no specific agreement between the KDP and the ASBP over this; that the grant of Iraqi nationality was not an easy matter as some would like to imagine, and that the problem of the Failis had to be considered in the context of the Residence Laws in force throughout the world to prevent foreigners entering countries illegally.

They tend to  
be Shia rather  
than Sunni.  
Many have Iranian  
nationality.

5. Whatever the longer-term implications of their manoeuvre, Al Taakhi seems to achieve its immediate object: for on the 13th of May they recorded that the detainees were released on the 12th "through the thankful initiative of part of 'the brethren' in the Allied Socialist Arab Ba'ath Party and the National Government" - so there was no need for their readers of the advertisement to answer the issue of the previous day.

6. I record these incidents to illustrate that some thunder clouds seem to be piling up over the Kurdish mountains. It is too early yet to say if this presages a serious storm, but we shall, no doubt, write to you again on this subject shortly, after George Rolleston, who has just returned from a week's trip round Kurdistan, has had time to record his impressions.

Yours ever,

*J R Beckett*

*for*

A C D S MacRae

copied to: Chancery Tehran

CONFIDENTIAL



## Les « Turcs montagnards » ou la fin d'un mythe

Après avoir fait pendant de longues années le silence autour du problème kurde en Turquie, les dirigeants d'Ankara viennent de lui accorder une publicité bruyante en affirmant que le pays est menacé par une rébellion visant à créer en Anatolie Orientale un Etat indépendant kurde. Du jour au lendemain, la question kurde est devenue, avec le terrorisme urbain, les mouvements gauchistes, la réaction cléricale et la récession économique, un des principaux problèmes du pays.

En brandissant l'épouvantail kurde, les nouveaux dirigeants turcs ont pratiquement renoncé à la doctrine officielle, qui consistait à nier jusqu'à l'existence de Kurdes dans le pays. Une théorie avait d'ailleurs été élaborée à ce sujet en 1924, selon laquelle les Kurdes vivant en Anatolie Orientale étaient qualifiés de « Turcs montagnards ». En juillet 1960, deux mois après la prise du pouvoir par l'armée, le nouveau président de la République, le général Gursel, était allé jusqu'à réprimander un ambassadeur étranger qui l'interrogeait sur la politique du nouveau régime à l'égard des Kurdes. Le chef de l'Etat affirmait que ce diplomate « ignorait vraisemblablement l'histoire et qu'il n'existait en Turquie rien qui puisse être qualifié de kurde ou de nationalisme kurde ».

En définissant d'une manière aussi catégorique l'attitude du nouveau régime à l'égard du problème kurde, le général Gursel demeurait fidèle à la politique

kémaliste d'assimilation. Révolutionnaire en bien d'autres domaines, le kémalisme s'est montré étroitement nationaliste à l'égard des minorités ethniques en général et des Kurdes d'Anatolie en particulier. Le mythe des « Turcs montagnards » avait d'ailleurs servi de prétexte à Atatürk

### « Civilisés par la force »

C'est sans doute dans cette politique inflexible d'assimilation qu'il faut chercher en partie les origines des différents mouvements insurrectionnels qui secouèrent l'Anatolie Orientale de 1925 à 1938, date à laquelle le ministre de l'intérieur, Djelal Bey, annonçait au Parlement turc que « les brigands avaient été civilisés par la force ». Vaincu par les armes, le mouvement nationaliste kurde se réfugia dans la clandestinité. Son éclipse devait durer près de vingt ans. La révolution irakienne de juillet 1958, dont l'une des conséquences fut l'octroi d'une large autonomie culturelle aux Kurdes de ce pays, contribua à sa renaissance. Une longue bataille s'engagea pour la conquête des droits culturels de la minorité kurde en Turquie. Dès 1959, les arrestations de militants nationalistes se multiplièrent. La plupart des personnes arrêtées furent accusées de comploter contre la sécurité de l'Etat en entretenant des relations avec les « séparatistes barzanistes », mais rien de précis n'est jamais venu étayer ces accusations. Les « documents compromettants » saisis au domicile des personnes

pour refuser aux Kurdes les droits garantis aux minorités par le traité de Lausanne. Dès 1924, l'usage de la langue kurde fut interdit en Turquie, et une implacable répression s'abattit sur les intellectuels et les chefs kurdes connus pour leurs convictions nationalistes.

appréhendées étaient dans la plupart des cas des publications ayant trait à la langue, à la littérature et à l'histoire des Kurdes.

Ce n'est toutefois qu'à partir de 1967 que la question kurde préoccupa à nouveau sérieusement les autorités. En effet, le parti ouvrier de Turquie avait fait de la lutte pour les droits de ce peuple l'un des principaux chapitres de son action, estimant que ce problème ne pouvait être résolu que dans le cadre de « la lutte pour le socialisme menée par la classe ouvrière ». L'exemple du P.O.T. fut bientôt suivi par les mouvements gauchistes, notamment par le Dev Genç, qui, pour sa part, estimait que le peuple kurde ne pouvait obtenir ses droits que par la lutte armée. En 1969 furent créés dans la plupart des villes et villages du Kurdistan turc les Foyers culturels révolutionnaires de l'Est, apparentés au parti ouvrier, et dont l'objectif essentiel était d'informer l'opinion turque et mondiale du problème kurde et de la répression en Anatolie Orientale.

Celle-ci prit un aspect particulièrement inquiétant avec le déclenchement, à partir d'avril

1970, de raids de grande envergure menés par des unités spéciales de la gendarmerie contre des agglomérations de l'est de l'Anatolie. Officiellement, ces opérations avaient pour objectif de découvrir des caches d'armes dans la région. Elles devaient prendre rapidement, cependant, le caractère de tentatives d'intimidation à l'égard de la population locale. Selon des enquêtes faites sur place par des journalistes turcs dignes de foi, elles ont souvent dégénéré en séances de tortures collectives. Le journaliste Ismail Cem de Milliyet écrivait à ce propos que ces opérations avaient échappé au contrôle du gouvernement et étaient devenues « un instrument de répression de type fasciste visant à diviser la population d'Anatolie ».

Il ne fait pas de doute qu'avec la proclamation, fin avril, de l'état de siège à Diyarbakir et à Silvan, les deux principaux foyers du nationalisme kurde en Anatolie Orientale, les dirigeants d'Ankara ont une fois de plus choisi la manière forte pour étouffer le mouvement. Une telle politique — l'expérience l'a amplement démontré — n'a guère de chances de réussir. Les problèmes posés par l'existence en Anatolie Orientale d'environ quatre ou cinq millions de Kurdes ne seront vraisemblablement résolus que le jour où l'on tiendra compte des particularismes nationaux du peuple kurde et du retard économique des régions où ils sont installés.

JEAN GUEYRAS.

Miss Beckett Enter 2 let STD lamp  
Yes. Reg for action pl 116.2775 copy 2 of 2/15



Cutting dated 26 MAY 1974 19

VB  
4 25

RECEIVED IN  
REGISTRY No. 10

27 MAY 1971

NEQ 1/3

# Iraq trying to avoid new conflict with Kurds

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

BEIRUT, May 25.

THE IRAQI Government is currently trying to avert a serious deterioration in relations with the Kurds, it is reliably learned.

Dr. Mortada Hadithi, a member of the Revolutionary Command Council and of a newly-established Higher Committee for Kurdish Affairs, travelled to northern Iraq yesterday and met with the Kurdish leader, Mulla Mustafa Barzani, Radio Baghdad reported to-day, adding that Dr. Hadithi later inspected conditions in the town of Kirkuk.

According to reliable sources, the visit was prompted by a strong note sent recently by Barzani to President Ahmed Hassan al Bakr accusing the Government of resorting to delaying tactics about its promise to hold a census to determine the size of the Kurdish population in general and in oil-rich Kirkuk in particular. He was

reported to have said the Government was trying to gain time so as to have as many Arabs as possible settle in Kirkuk to dilute the Kurdish presence there.

Sources said the Government was so angered by the letter that President Bakr in replying to the message warned that the Iraqi Army was fully capable of maintaining law and order. He reportedly reminded Barzani that Iraqi forces at home have been boosted by troops that have recently been withdrawn from Jordan and Syria and which total about 18,000 men.

Consequently, Barzani summoned an emergency meeting of his Kurdish Democratic Party to discuss the matter. Reliable sources said the Congress decided to avoid a new showdown with the Government, and to resort to diplomatic initiative to fulfil its demands.

As a result of this, the Kurdish Party's newspaper in Baghdad, Al Taakhi, agreed to an appeal by Sidam Hussein Takriti, the vice-president of the Revolutionary Council, to end an argument the newspaper had been having with Baghdad's Government organ Al Jumhuria.

The argument was about a Kurdish demand that about 100,000 Kurds from Iran, but who now reside in Iraq, should be given Iraqi citizenship. The Government paper said that Baghdad has never promised to give these Kurds citizenship.

The conflict over the administration of Kirkuk had delayed the taking of a census, on the basis of which the proportion of Kurds to the entire Iraqi population was to be determined.

Informed sources here said the regime's new crisis with Kurds has been a deterrent to action by the Government against the internationally-owned Iraq Petroleum Company. IPC and the Government are in conflict now over a raising posted price of Iraqi crude exported at Mediterranean terminals.

The "Farsi" Kurds, mostly of Iranian origin (& citizenship) They are the porters & manual labourers in B'bad.

Miss Beckett

"Le Monde"

of 25/3 has

a slightly more

balanced account of

these events.

marked the article to you.

Interesting.

Enter in

Copy to Baghdad + copy of

on 15. 27/5.

copies sent 27/5

Monde article.

26/5



CONFIDENTIAL



British Embassy

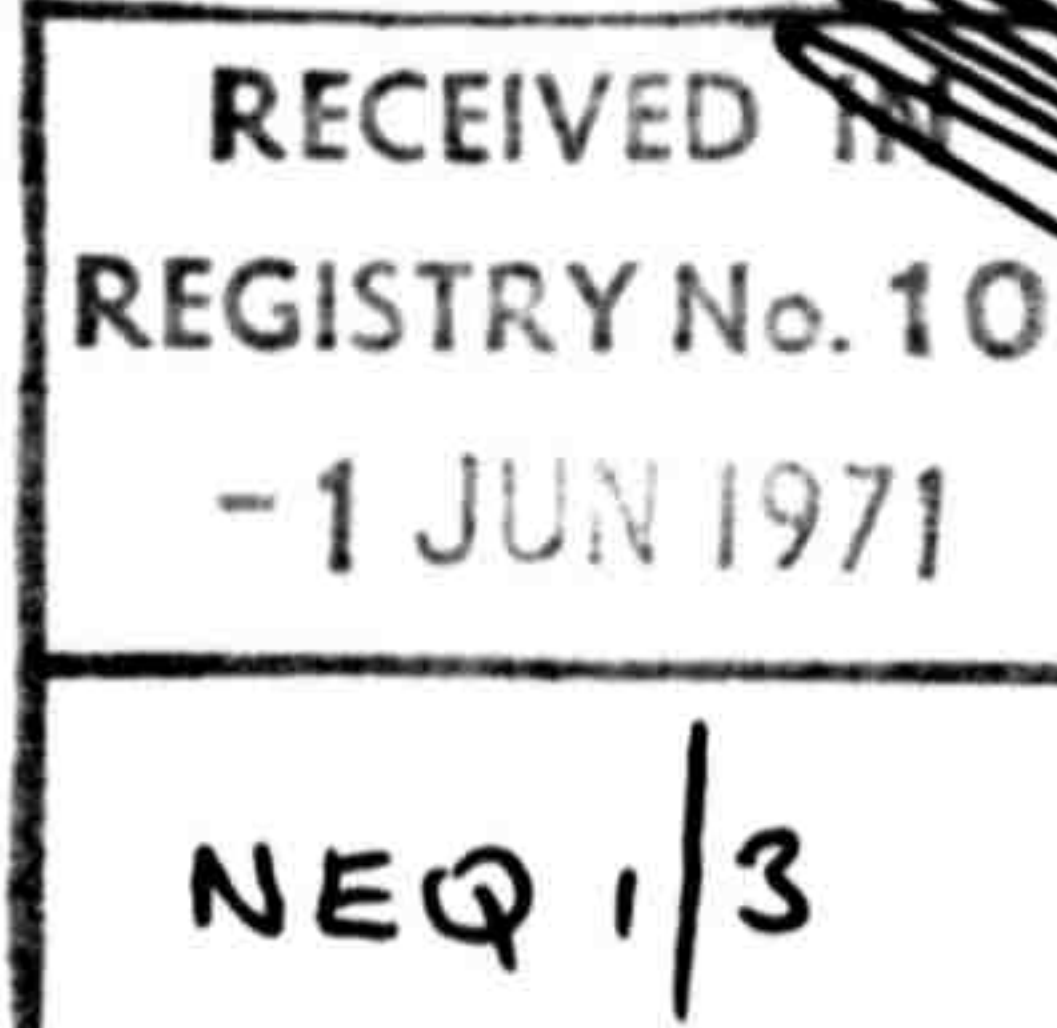
BAGHDAD

26

1/1

22 May 1971

Miss V E Beckett  
Near Eastern Department  
F C O



Mr. Gervin 27/5  
Enter submit to me.

27/5

Dear Veronica,

CLOUDS OVER KURDISTAN

23

1. In my letter of 15 May I promised you some further thoughts on the trouble which seems to have been brewing over Kurdistan. Those can at this stage scarcely be definitive; moreover, the Ambassador has just gone up for a quick 4-day trip to Kirkuk, Erbil and Mosul himself, and will no doubt be recording his impressions when he returns. However, I ought to mention two things.

2. The first is that the free-style (no holds barred) polemics match between Al Taakhi and Al Jumhuriyah continues briskly. I enclose copies of our summaries of Al Jumhuriyah's article of 17 May, Al Taakhi's reply of 19 May and Al Jumhuriyah's furious rejoinder of 20 May. This sort of public argument has been unknown in Iraq since the government took over control of the press in December 1967; and Al Taakhi will no doubt find its present position as "licenced critic" more than usually precarious. However that may be, it has certainly succeeded in airing the vexed question of the Failis; and in general it seems to be leading comfortably on points in this exchange. We await the next thrilling instalment.

3. Meanwhile, on 21 May, the press carried an enigmatic piece put out by the Iraqi News Agency to the effect that the "High Committee" on Northern Affairs" (presumably the new body described in my letter of 15 May) had decided to withdraw by 1 June all firearms issued to "the horsemen". The last phrase is presumably a literal translation of "fursan", the title (in full, fursan salahhudin) generally used to describe the armed sections of the anti-Barzanist Kurds (not all necessarily Talabanists), who fought on the government side during the Kurdish Civil War. I enclose a copy of the statement. It is not easy to know what to make of it: but I assume that it represents a sop to Barazani which may well have resulted from Kurdish complaints over the Aqra incident (which, incidentally, seems to have been more serious than I realised when I first mentioned it in my letter of the 15th). In practice, however, I can hardly see any of the Governors concerned being particularly enthusiastic about trying to disarm any Kurdish tribe, whether pro or anti-Barzani - a problem not exactly unfamiliar to anyone, whether Turkish or British, Arab or Kurd, who has tried to administer that unruly neck of the woods during the last century and more .....

Yes, but the  
governors  
hold the  
monthly  
purse-strings.

Yours ever,  
Christopher.

ENCS

c.c. Chancery, Tehran (with enclosures)

A C D S MacRae

CONFIDENTIAL



## **FIREARMS WITHDRAWN FROM HORSEMEN IN NORTH**

**The High Committee on Northern Affairs has decided to withdraw all firearms issued out to the horsemen by June 1.**

The committee has issued which remain in their possession the following announcement in connection with this connection: ion are to be withdrawn not later than June 1, 1971.

"The High Committee on Northern Affairs, sitting on May 12, 1971 has resolved on the following: 2— The governors of Nineveh, Dehok, Sulaimaniyah, Arbil, Diyala and Kirkuk shall carry out this order.

1— All firearms issued out to the horsemen on account of the incidents of the north and The order was signed by **Sd. Saddam Hussein, the Committee's Chairman — INA.**



**BAGHDAD PRESS EXTRACTS**

**British Embassy, Baghdad.**

**Sunday and Monday - May 16 and 17, 1971.**

**EDITORIALS:**

**Sunday:**

**Al-Thawfi**

In the column "The Observer" carries an article under the heading "Revolutionary Changes in Higher Education" in which the writer deals with the first conference on university education which opened at Baghdad last Friday.

A review of this article is reported in the Baghdad Observer of Monday, 17 May.

**Al-Taakhi**

Carries an editorial on the occasion of the first conference on university education held at Baghdad.

The writer deals with the condition of the universities in Iraq and the difficulty of absorbing all the students who apply for admission into the universities. The writer calls for the study of this question and the finding of a solution thereto. He suggests the establishment of industrial and agricultural institutions which should absorb the students who fail to be admitted into the universities. On the other hand, the writer calls for independent faculties for universities which must not be influenced by politics. In conclusion, the writer draws attention to the University of Sulaimaniyah which is suffering from several problems and asks that these problems be solved.

**Monday:**

**Al-Jumhuriyah**

In the column "Arab and World Affairs" and under the heading "Dimensions of the American Solution" Abu Nadaf writes on the imperialist propaganda media which is distorting facts and values in dealing with the so-called ensuring of peace between the Arabs and Israel. The writer says that the Arabs are facing a psychological war which is distorting the facts and putting them in the fashion desired by America.

On page 5 of the paper is a long article once more dealing with "Al Taakhi" newspaper and the article published in Al Taakhi on Saturday, May 15.

/The writer....



The writer once more stresses that no written or oral agreement existed concerning the grant of Iraqi nationality to the "non-Iraqi Kurds" and challenges Al Taakhi to publish the so-called agreement. He says that the fact may be that representatives of the Kurdish Democratic Party had suggested, during their meetings with leaders of the Socialist Arab Ba'ath Party, the grant of residence permits to non-Iraqi Kurds, and such being the case, the matter is different from two main points: (1) that listening to a certain viewpoint on a problem proposed by leaders of the Kurdish Democratic Party does not mean altogether consent or acceptance by representatives of the Ba'ath Party, and the difference between the submission of a view and its acceptance is evident, (2) the great difference in granting Iraqi nationality to non-Iraqis and the grant of 'residence permits' for a certain period to some of them, and not all of them or those arriving later.

Concerning the telegram claimed to have been issued by the Ministry of the Interior, the writer says that the Ministry of the Interior actually issued two telegrams in implementation of a recommendation by the Peace Committee, the first telegram embodied an order to the authorities concerned in the Governorates to release persons detained for matters of 'residence', while the second ordered the suspension of legal proceedings in relation to persons detained for human considerations and applied to those who were married to Iraqi women, students in Iraqi institutions, and those who owned a business premises. The latter were granted a respite of six months to liquidate their business.

The writer says he wished that Al Taakhi newspaper would bind itself with the policy of its Party. He understands that the leaders of the Party, wholly or partly, refused to take responsibility for matters dealt with in the paper and apologised for special viewpoints published in the paper which did not conform with the policy of the Kurdish Democratic Party when approached on the subject by leaders of the Ba'ath Party.

Dealing with Al Taakhi's claim to be covetous over public interest and its feeling of responsibility, the writer asks "Where is the article in reply written by the paper during the crises fabricated by Iran and Iran's unilateral annulment of the Frontier Agreement of 1937."

The writer accuses the editors of Al Taakhi of having loyally served Nuri al Said and the Royalist regime, and later Abdul Karim Qasim and the group of the November setback. He asks Al Taakhi, /if it...



Al-Jumhuriyah (contd.)

if it dared to do so, to publish the names of those who wrote its editorials and other articles. If, however, those responsible for Al Taakhi insist on sponsoring and protecting these writers, he will publish a "black list" of them, in the service of the Arabs and the Kurds, and give their past records.

Al-Thawra

Carries an editorial dealing with the speech delivered on behalf of President Ahmad Hasan al Bakr at the first conference on university education.

The editorial mainly embodies repetition of clauses from the speech of the President which are endorsed by the writer.

Al-Taakhi

Carries an editorial on the implementation of the Manifesto of March 11.

The writer deals with the higher committee set up under the presidency of Saiyid Saddam Husain and the membership of members of the Revolutionary Command Council and the Regional Command of the Ba'ath Party for implementing the remaining clauses of the Manifesto of March 11.

The writer says that Saiyid Murtadha al Hadithi has stressed that the new committee will substitute the Revolutionary Command Council in relation to Kurdish affairs and that the former Peace Committee will continue to exist to function its duties.

The writer is of the opinion that the remaining of Peace Committee is of great importance to the Kurds it being one of the active establishments which is sharing the two parties the reins of affairs of the country and the determination of the various policies.

NEWS ITEMS

Sunday

Al-Thawra

The Iraqi News Agency understands that the Ministry of Finance has completed the drafting of the Unified State Budget in its final form and submitted it to the Chancellery of the Presidency of the Republic for legislation.



Al-Taakhi:

..... The Ministry of the Interior has issued an order appointing Saiyid Hasan Said as Governor of Dhigar.

-----

Monday:

Al-Jumhuriya:

The Ministry of Information has appointed Saiyid Abdul Jabbar Mahmud al Umar as Director of the Press Information Bureau at the Ministry.

\*\*\*\*\*



BAGHDAD PRESS EXTRACTS

British Embassy, Baghdad.

Wednesday - May 19, 1971.

EDITORIALS:

Al-Jumhuriyah:

In the column "Arab and World Affairs" and under the heading "from the clever Jarring to the clever Rogers" Abu Hadaf says that contacts are carried out (in connection with Jarring's mission) behind corridors and closed doors and when something is arrived at they send for Mr. Jarring to consult him and pretend that they were covetous over the mission of the mediator who is no more a mediator.

The writer says there is no more a wise man in the world who does not realise that the so-called "establishment of peace in the Middle East" is no more connected with the United Nations or its Secretary-General or mediator, since the matter has completely shifted to the hands of American imperialism. The latter is issuing decisions, making proposals and carrying out consultations, but does not forget from time to time, to whisper the results to Mr. U Thant and Mr. Jarring, and may be to others also in the United Nations.

The writer says that the most important thing achieved by America is that it has become the real mediator and the United Nations, while Rogers has become Jarring, and the American solution the main bases for negotiations, it having been approved by the two parties to the negotiations, the Egyptians and the Israelis. If any differences exist, they are on minor things and not on fundamentals, since it is no more a secret that America is playing the first and last role in alleviating the minor differences in order to reach a temporary solution which would lead to a permanent solution.

The writer concludes that Mr. Jarring's mission has become a poor one in as much as it is 'deceitful and false'. Four years having elapsed over this mission on inspiration from America, the 'diplomatic cleverness of Jarring' has no more any role to play in it, since all the roles have been entrusted to "the cleverness of Rogers" alone.

Al-Thawra:

Carries an editorial on the disappearance of certain commodities from the market.

/The writer....



Al-Thawra: (contd.)

The writer calls for discovering the officials responsible for this phenomenon and for punishing them. He maintains that the past 3 years should have been adequate for these officials to have a good experience of their work and the needs of the market, but maintains that their activities are being carried out on purpose to bring about public resentment and complaint.

The writer accuses these officials of belonging to the reactionary camp which is hostile to the socialist transformation.

Al-Taakhi:

Carries an editorial answering the article published in Al Jumhuriyah the day before which attacked Al Taakhi newspaper and its editorial staff.

After reviewing all the points mentioned by Al Jumhuriyah, the writer says :

"In the beginning, we thought that the first attack made by Al Jumhuriyah on Al Taakhi was temporary and as a result of the small advertisement published by Al Taakhi to the relatives of the persons detained for 'residence' reasons. However, the development of affairs in this form, and because Al Jumhuriyah is a newspaper of the public sector, we are inclined to believe that there are certain quarters which are pushing it to pursue this wrong policy. This has been timed directly after the establishment of the higher committee which was recently set up to implement the remaining clauses of March 11 Manifesto. We believe that allowing these elements, who are wellknown to us, to continue their work, will result in great harm to every one, and the higher interests of the country.

"We will revert to discuss the clauses contained in Al Jumhuriyah and will endeavour to summarise as much as possible:

"Agreement was reached during and after the issue of the Manifesto of March 11 for solving the problems of nationality in relation to the Kurds who did not enjoy Iraqi nationality and who have been residing in Iraq for many years. Some responsible officials of Al Ba'ath Party then proposed that this point should not be included in the Manifesto, as it will be solved on the bases of granting Iraqi nationality during the meetings between the responsible officials of the two parties later on. Several meetings were held after the issue of the Manifesto during which an agreement was reached over amending the Iraqi Nationality Law for ensuring this purpose. A few months ago we drew up a draft for this Law on the request of certain responsible officials of

/Al Ba'ath....



Al-Taakhi: (contd.)

Al-Ba'ath Party. The draft Law is at present with Lt. General Salih Mahdi Ammash and Al Jumhuriyah is in a position to enquire from him about this fact.

"As to the residence problems, these consisted of one of the points discussed between the leaderships of the two parties in the beginning of this year when an agreement was reached on excluding the under-mentioned groups of Kurds from the decisions of deportation and repatriation which covered non-Iraqis :

1. Persons born in Iraq.
2. Persons who obtained a residence permit in Iraq since the 14th of July 1958.
3. Persons married to an Iraqi woman.
4. Students of Iraqi educational establishments.
5. Persons who were practising a trade and owned a business premises.

"In the light of this agreement, a telegram emanated from the Ministry of the Interior to this effect and was circulated to all the Governorates in the country.

"This meeting was attended by members of the Regional Command of the Socialist Arab Ba'ath Party, namely, Abdul Karim al Shaikhli, Taha al Jazrawi, Murtadha al Hadithi, Tayih Abdul Karim and Samir Abdul Aziz al Najim. If this is untrue, we call upon these gentlemen and the Minister of the Interior, Lt. General Sadun Ghaidan, to elucidate these facts.

"As to the Kurdish brethren, we did not demand special concessions for them. All that we asked for did not exceed what is provided for in the programme of our Party, that is to say, to grant those of them who were entitled to it, Iraqi nationality in accordance with the provisions of the laws of Iraq, and that no difficulties be placed in the way of those who have been residing in Iraq for a long period for no legal or legitimate reason. This at the time when most sensitive positions in Iraq are being held by a large number of our Arab brethren, who are non-Iraqis, and we consider that as a good act on the part of Iraq towards citizens of the Arab nation. We, however, ask as to why certain government departments keep on chasing the Kurds so relentlessly? Is it not our right as partners in this country to enquire about the reason for this discrimination so long as the people of Iraq is composed of two main races, the Arabs and the Kurds, who have equal rights and obligations?"

/The editorial....



Al-Taakhi: (contd.)

The editorial refutes the reference made in Al Jumhuriyah that the leaders of the Kurdish Democratic Party refused to take responsibility for matters dealt with in this paper.

The writer says that he believed in the people and their nationalist and progressive ranks as that conformed with the stage of social development in the country. He believed in an "elected government" by the people and the carrying out of deep transformations in the community. If Al Jumhuriyah had different views, the writer calls upon the paper and those who were directing it to carry out a plebiscite in order to take the real views of the people and their progressive forces as to what Al Taakhi called for.

As to the attitude of Al Taakhi towards the Palestinian question, the Kurdish people consider it as their own issue and support their Arab brethren in their joys and sorrows. The Kurds consider their attitude an integral part of the attitude of the Iraqi people towards the issue and support any unanimous decision taken to deal with it by the progressive circles of the Arab world.

As to the wrath of Al Jumhuriyah over Al Taakhi for not having written a positive article during the crises with Iran over navigation in the Shatt-el-Arab, the writer says that at the time Al Taakhi was not being published due to the painful circumstances of fighting which prevailed in Kurdistan at the time.

As to Al Jumhuriyah's attack on the editorial staff of Al Taakhi for having served the various regimes which existed in Iraq, the paper resents this attack and maintains that the best judge on these people is "Law" and that these persons could be brought for trial before a Court if they had carried out any action which justified their punishment.

The paper maintains that persons employed in the field of journalism are carrying out a trade and industry and that all the press machineries, including that of Al Jumhuriyah, contain a mixture of professional men who differ in views and inclinations but are confined to, and abide by, the policy of their paper, in their professional duties. The paper maintains that editors are irresponsible for what is published in the papers in which they are employed.

The writer says that if Al Jumhuriyah finds it difficult to publish the names of the editorial staff of Al Taakhi, he finds no objection to its doing so but at the same time asks Al Jumhuriyah /to publish....



Al-Taakhi: (contd.)

to publish the names of its own editorial staff.

Before concluding this answer, the writer reminds Al Jumhuriyah newspaper and those who support it that "we are in agreement with, and allied to, the Socialist Arab Ba'ath Party on the bases of the Manifesto of March 11. Apart from that we may differ in view on a number of other matters, and are bound to express our views on these matters from time to time."

---

NEWS ITEMS:

Al-Jumhuriyah:

Lt. General Hammad Shihab, Member of the Revolutionary Command Council and Minister of Defence, has accepted an official invitation extended to him by Marshal Grechko to visit the Soviet Union.

The date of this visit will be fixed in due course.

---

Studies are now proceeding with the aim of splitting the Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones Administration into two institutions, one for posts and savings, and the other for telegrams and telephones (which will be a public company), both to be attached to one public establishment.

\*\*\*\*\*



(a)  $(\sigma^2 + \tau^2) = 1$  and  $\sigma^2 = \tau^2 = \frac{1}{2}$  if  $\sigma = \tau = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ .

© 2004 Blackwell Publishing Ltd, *Journal of Internal Medicine* 255: 105–112

[illegible]

2010年12月10日

Mr. Wright



BAGHDAD PRESS EXTRACTS

British Embassy, Baghdad.

Thursday -- May 20, 1971.

EDITORIALS:

Al-Jumhuriyah:

In the column "Arab and World Affairs" and under the heading "The difficult solution" Abu Hadaf says that if it was very easy to choose the road leading to the "American solution" which is known as the "peaceful solution" for liquidating the Palestinian issue and consecrating the Zionist entity, it is very difficult for the dream of its planners to come true.

The writer says that the solution will not be able to pass through. The solution may live on paper in a discreet or public agreement but will remain for ever weaker than being able to survive.

The paper publishes its answer to the article published in Al Taakhi yesterday concerning the recent dispute between them.

The writer maintains that the organ of the Kurdish Democratic Party avoided the challenge made by Al Jumhuriyah to publish the text of the agreement concerning <sup>granting</sup> Iraqi nationality to the "Faili" non-Iraqi Kurds.

The writer goes on :-

"The discovery of the falsifications of Al Taakhi and its admission of the contents of the two telegrams emanating from the Ministry of the Interior concerning the release of the detainees on account of 'residence' problems, and the suspension of legal proceedings against a group of these detainees stresses the fact that Al Taakhi aimed at deceiving the masses and revealing to them that the Ba'ath Party had violated an agreement concluded between them and the Kurdish Democratic Party.

"The evil pens of Al Taakhi have observedly withdrawn their demand for granting Iraqi nationality to the Failis in bulk and without scrutinisation and now says that they do not want more than granting Iraqi nationality to those entitled to it according to the laws and regulations in force.

"The reference to the existence of a large number of non-Iraqi Arabs holding most sensitive appointments, we insist that these evil pens do not speak for the Kurdish Democratic Party, that they /forgot....



Al-Jumhuriyah: (contd.)

forgot that our region always seek to unite with the other Arab countries, and that since the July Revolution it has been the shelter of all Arab strugglers who were living under abnormal conditions in their regions.

"The interim Constitution provided that Iraq was part of the Arab nation, and did not mention that the Kurdish race was a part of a larger Kurdish race extending between Iran and the Soviet Union. Similarly, the Manifesto of March 11 did not provide anything which supported this, as that would cover a plain separation and an admission of the termination of partnership of the country between the Arab and Kurdish races, which is indivisible. Self-government for the Kurds in the region of Iraq will remain a part of the Arab unity which we are struggling to achieve. The Kurds outside this nationalist character are only strangers, and any other claim is a violation of the Manifesto of March.

"We may give shelter to a non-Iraqi Kurdish struggler just as we give shelter to any foreign struggler irrespective of his race, impelled to do so only by common struggle against imperialism. This is not new on our part, since the States which have been dealing with racial problems, with the Soviet Union at their head, did not permit co-existing races to consider themselves as part of larger races who sought to split a part of the territories of the Soviet Union.

"When we speak about the Kurds, we do so as their consisting a part of our Iraqi people. The Kurdish compatriot must realise the fact of his partnership with the Arab in this region. The same applies to the Arab compatriot in regard to the Kurd.

"As to the claim that the government machinery continue to chase the non-Iraqi Kurds, these claims are biassed, and the statement made by the Director of Residence, published in this paper to-day, carries a refutation of this claim.

"The insistence of Al Taakhi that it was the organ of the Kurdish Democratic Party and that every word published in it represented the view of the allied Party. While we stick to our view that the civil pens of Al Taakhi do not represent the policy of the Party in what they say, large progressive sectors of the Kurds within the Kurdish Democratic Party share us the view in criticising a part of what is published in Al Taakhi.

"Al Taakhi writes 'We are in agreement with, and allied to, the Ba'ath Party on the bases of the Manifesto of March 11, and apart from that, the Party is at liberty to express its views thereon'.

/"As we and...



Al-Jumhuriyah: (contd.)

"As we and everyone knows, the Manifesto of March, in addition to being exemplary as to the manner of solving the racial problems within every region, it was not in relation to the Ba'ath Party a tactic of extemporaneous aim, but represented a permanent strategic alliance aimed by the Party and a framework of the struggle between the Arab and Kurdish peoples.

"March 11 Manifesto was issued for establishing the central authority of the State and to stress the sovereignty of law throughout the region. We ask Al Taakhi as to what is its attitude when the remaining clauses of the Manifesto are implemented and self-government for the Kurds is achieved within the framework of the Republic of Iraq? Will the progress of the Revolution and its progressive achievements, and the rule of the people, come to a standstill?

"Al Taakhi stated that it was not publishing during the crises fabricated by the Government of Tehran by annulling unilaterally the frontier agreement, but what has been its attitude since it resumed publication. What does it have to say now, or what has it so far said with the Government of Tehran insisting on its attitude, at a time when the Government of the region of Iraq is determined not to squander its rights and regional sovereignty and holds fast to that treaty. We want to hear the views of Al Taakhi on this grave national issue, and hope that we shall not have to wait long.

"Concerning the liquidationist plans and the avoidance by Al Taakhi to condemn them, we continue to hold to the view previously expressed by us that Al Taakhi supported those plans in an editorial and justified the acceptance of these plans by certain Arab regimes. Does not Al Taakhi consider this contradictory to its claim that it supported the right of the people of Palestine, whereas it supports the solutions which led to massacres in Jordan, to the liquidation of the commandos, and to the relinquishment of the battle against Imperialism and Zionism.

"Al Taakhi remarked on our description of Iraq as being the eastern wing of Arabism that our statement was nothing but "buzzing" clauses. We ask the paper whether it has forgotten that the interim Constitution had provided that Iraq was an integral part of the Arab nation, or does it imagine that Iraq belonged to some other party.

/The latter.....



Al-Taakhi: (contd.)

The latter appears to be the fact, since Al Taakhi had plainly written an editorial on 29 August 1968 under the heading "The Democratic regime which we understand" in which it said that before World War I Iraq consisted of three Ottoman Vilayets; that the name Iraq had no geographical or historical existence; that Iraq was previously known as "Mesopotamia" and that the name of Iraq only appeared on the political, historical and geographical horizons two years after the British Occupation. This is what Al Taakhi wrote one day, and perhaps from this logic it resented our statement that Iraq represented the right wing of Arabism. Do the evil pens want to partition Iraq into three Vilayets as the enemies of the Arabs and Kurds dream of doing.

"We understand that an alliance between two parties within the framework of the progressive July 17 Revolution should not embody liberal and bourgeois expressions in Al Thawra, for instance. The same applies to Al Taakhi. It is incorrect for Al Thawra, for example, to sponsor elements and writers hostile to the March Manifesto, and Al Taakhi is called upon not to give an opportunity to the "evil pens" to spread their poisons through the pages of the organ of the allied party. We do not call for a similarity of views, as Al Taakhi claims, but call for homogeneity. At the same time we admit detailed differences in viewpoints, but do not understand the existence of reactionary and progressive elements under the shade of the alliance of two parties and within the framework of a progressive revolutionary regime.

"Al Taakhi, to prove that the people supported its policy, called for a plebiscite on the policy and liberal-bourgeois values advocated by it. We say that the limited circulation of the paper does not entitle it to call for such an invitation even among the ranks of the Kurds alone, not to say among the ranks of the whole region. For the information of Al Taakhi, a plebiscite is not carried out over any revolution, and socialism must find an element believing in it in order to implement it. Can the paper tell us whether "Lenin" asked for a plebiscite from the Russian people when he broke out the Revolution of October?

"We stress once more that the Manifesto of March, which was manufactured by the Ba'ath Party, leader of July 17 Revolution, will remain strong and that those who resist the implementation of this Manifesto are nothing but agents of Imperialism and

/Zionism....



Al-Jumhuriyah: (contd.)

Zionism and tools of the Rulers of Iran, the foreign petroleum companies and the remnants of feudalism, reaction and monopolies.

"We consider matters of residence and nationality and the implementation of reciprocal obligations outside the scope of our powers, and leave a decision thereon to the leaders of the two struggling parties.

"We will not keep quiet should Al Taakhi raise so many thorny issues once more."

Al-Thawra:

Carries no editorial.

Al-Taakhi:

Carries an editorial under the heading "The Banner of March will Never Go Down".

The writer maintains that the Manifesto of March 11 did not constitute a gain for the Kurds alone, but at the same time a gain for the Arabs and the Socialist Arab Ba'ath Party also.

The efforts of all Iraqis, with the Ba'ath Party and the Kurdish Democratic Party in the forefront, must be exerted for achieving all its clauses and for strengthening the alliance of the two parties and the relations of friendship and fraternity between the Arabs and Kurds. Similarly, achievement of self-government for Kurdistan within 'the unity of the soil of Iraq' is a matter required by the interest of the country.

The establishment of a higher committee from the Revolutionary Command Council and the Regional Command of the Ba'ath Party to expedite the implementation of the remaining clauses of the Manifesto is described as another evidence that the Manifesto of March was made to continue and to settle all the sediments of the past years in the relations between the Arabs and the Kurds.

NEWS ITEMS:

Al-Taakhi:

The competent quarters have completed the drafting of a law which will exempt the General Federation of Labour Unions in Iraq from taxes and fees. The draft will be submitted for promulgation when the Legal Codification Department has completed scrutinising it.

Engineers Abdul Wahhab al Hiti and Abdul Khaliq al Huwaizi left for Holland this morning in connection with certain matters connected with the Public Company for Constructional Contracts.

\*\*\*\*\*



The reaction scheme shows the condensation of 2,2,5-trimethyl-6-oxo-1,3-dioxane-5-carboxylic acid (PMDA) and 4,4'-oxydianiline (ODA) to form a polyimide. The PMDA monomer is a six-membered ring with two methyl groups at the 2-position, a ketone at the 6-position, and a carboxylic acid group at the 5-position. The ODA monomer consists of two benzene rings connected by an oxygen atom at the 4-position, with amino groups at the 1-positions. The resulting polymer repeat unit is a polyimide where the PMDA and ODA units are linked by imide bonds.

Figure 1. Schematic representation of the experimental design. The subjects were divided into two groups: the control group and the experimental group. The control group received a standard diet and water, while the experimental group received a diet supplemented with 0.5% of the active ingredient. The subjects were then divided into two subgroups: the control subgroup and the experimental subgroup. The control subgroup received a standard diet and water, while the experimental subgroup received a diet supplemented with 0.5% of the active ingredient. The subjects were then divided into two subgroups: the control subgroup and the experimental subgroup. The control subgroup received a standard diet and water, while the experimental subgroup received a diet supplemented with 0.5% of the active ingredient.

As a result of the above, it is recommended that the following be done: (1) The above information be furnished to the appropriate authorities for their consideration and (2) the above information be furnished to the appropriate authorities for their consideration.

The efforts of all the political parties and the Kurdish movement to achieve the same goal, that is, the liberation of the Kurdish people, are a sign of the maturity of the Kurdish movement and the readiness of the Kurdish people to sacrifice for their freedom.

the relations between the Arabs and the Kurds; to settle all the problems of the past years in Manifesto of Arab was made no mention of it. Manifesto is described as another evidence that the implementation of the remaining clauses of the Command of the Ba'ath Party is expected. The Revolutionary Command Council and the Regional Command of a higher command from

© 2004 Blackwell Publishing Ltd *Journal of Internal Medicine* 255: 105–112

11-10-1964

Mr. Kalliston

Is placed under arrest and Abdul Khalid al  
Maghniya Abdul Wahid al Hiti and Abdul Khalid al  
Maghniya Abdul Wahid al Hiti are in connection with  
the same case.



OK  
EE  
NOTNNNN  
BBC B

*Handwritten:* No Kasi

*Handwritten:* Enter

27  
Kurd  
NEO 1/3  
2/MAY 1971  
REGISTRY No. 10  
RECEIVED IN

B37 IRAQI LEADER SEES BARZANI DURING TOUR OF NORTH

(BAGHDAD RADIO) MURTADA AL-HADITHI, MEMBER OF THE REVOLUTION COMMAND COUNCIL AND CHAIRMAN OF THE PEACE COMMITTEE, SAYS THAT MULLA MUSTAFA BARZANI HAS EXPRESSED PLEASURE AT THE SETTING UP OF THE HIGHSR COMMITTEE FOR THE AFFAIRS OF THE NORTH UNDER SADDAM HUSAYN, DEPUTY SECRETARY OF THE BAATH PARTY REGIONAL COMMAND AND DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE REVOLUTION COMMAND COUNCIL.

AL-HADITHI VISITED THE PROVINCES OF IRBIL AND KIRKUK AND MET BARZANI IN GALALAH TWO DAYS AGO.

MF BBC MON 16.30 VR KY

B37 SEES 2 : BARZANI TO COOPERATE WITH HIGHER COMMITTEE

IN A STATEMENT TO INA YESTERDAY, AL-HADITHI SAID : MULLA MUSTAFA HAS EXPRESSED READINESS TO COOPERATE WITH THE HIGHER COMMITTEE. AGREEMENT WAS REACHED TO CREATE CONDITIONS TO HELP GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS TO CARRY OUT THEIR DUTIES IN RECONSTRUCTING THE AREA.

MF BBC MON 16.31 VR KY

B37 SEES 3 : LAND REFORM

AL-HADITHI SAID HE HAD VISITED THE DIBS AREA WITH THE GOVERNOR OF KIRKUK AND THEY HAD SEES THE LAND AFFECTED BY THE AGRARIAN REFORM LAW. A COMMITTEE HAD BEEN SET UP TO WORK OUT THE NECESSARY SOLUTIONS FOR THE TRIBES WHO HAD LEFT THEIR LANDS AS A RESULT OF THE ADVERSE CONDITIONS PREVAILING IN THE AREA BEFORE THE 11TH MARCH MANIFESTO. AL-HADITHI SAID THE SOLUTIONS WOULD INCLUDE DISTRIBUTION OF LAND OR COMPENSATION.

END BBC MON 26:5 16.34 VR KY



Cutting dated ..... - 2 JUN 1971

## When Kurds are restless

Countries of the Middle East should take notice when the Kurds show signs of becoming restless. Their territory extends over the borders of five states, and yet they have over the years stubbornly clung to their identity. Attempts to suppress them have proved to be costly. Their host nations have been uniform in their disparaging policies towards them. The Syrians have tried arabisation. Iran treats them as just another Iranian tribe. In the Soviet Union, the smallest group of Kurds—less than 100,000 strong—wears the anonymity decreed by the Soviet policy of fusing the smaller minorities. The Turks have always referred to them as "mountain Turks," as though they were some species of goat. After several years of expensive military campaigns, Iraq has at last been trying to find a place for them within the state.

The Kurds have never quite been able to form their own state. The closest they came was through the Treaty of Sèvres in 1920. This provided for autonomy in parts of what is now Turkey, Iran, and Iraq as a first step towards the eventual creation of an independent state. Approval from the countries concerned and the League of Nations was not forthcoming. The Kurds themselves have only argued weakly for the formation of a state. There is ethnic solidarity—enough to keep a steady flow of guns running across borders. But frontiers, communication difficulties across mountainous terrain, and tribal rivalries have prevented united operations. They have concentrated on resistance to the central governments in a search for greater autonomy rather than complete independence.

The "mountain Turk" myth has been one

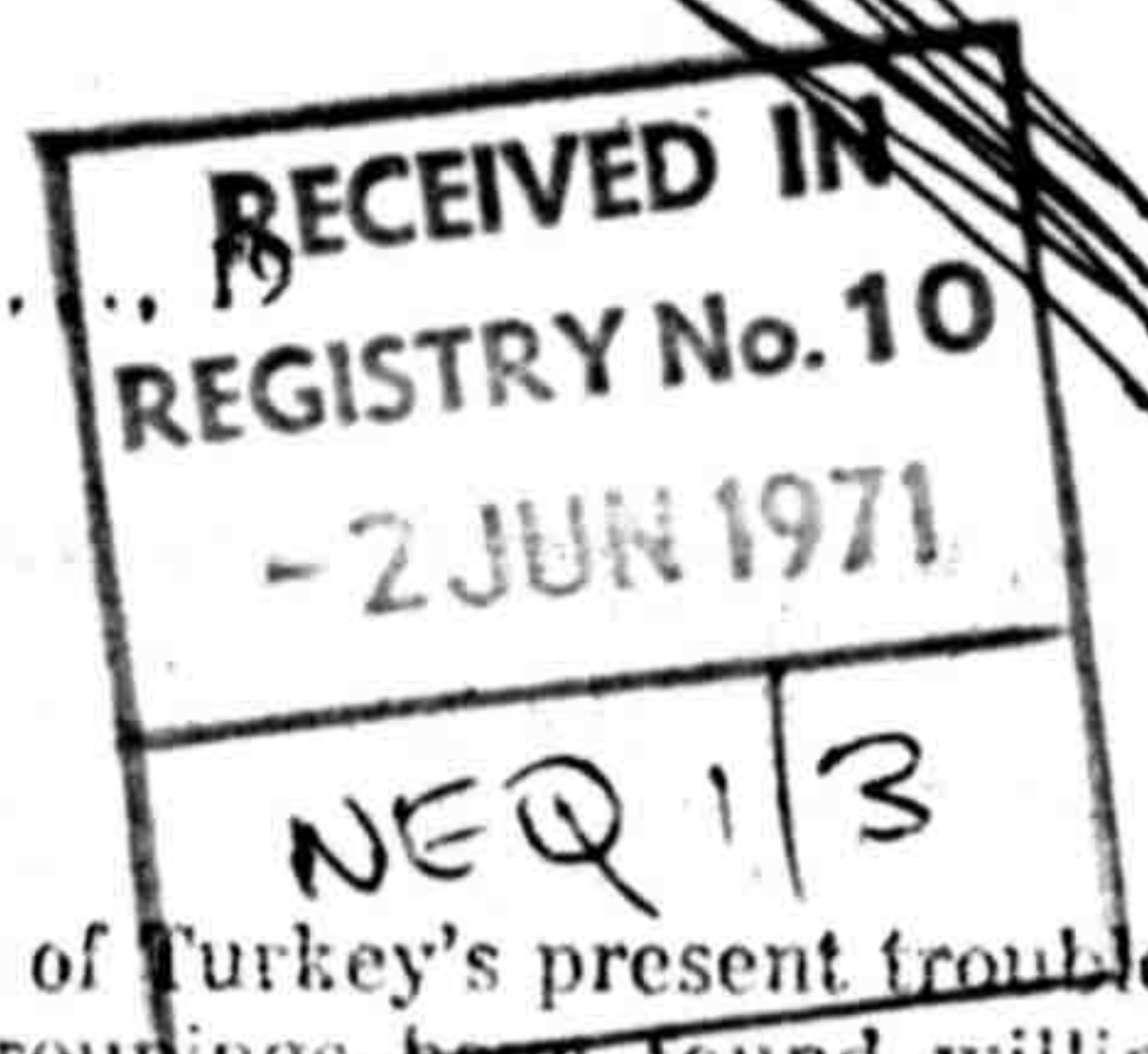
of the casualties of Turkey's present troubles. The revolutionary groupings have found willing ears among the 3 million Kurds in east Anatolia. Ankara followed up the imposition of martial law with extensive searches which inevitably produced arms. Official announcements suggested that there were divisive efforts from abroad to create an independent state in the east. At the moment the Turkish army is dealing with the Kurds as toughly as with the urban guerrillas, and in a way reminiscent of Ataturk's brutal approach during the 1920s. In the long run it will pay the Turkish government to relieve the area's economic problems and to see how Iraq has tried to come to terms with its Kurds.

It is only since March last year that there has been peace between the Iraqi army and the Kurds in the north. Relations between the two sides since Kassem came to power in 1958 and through the presidencies of the Aref brothers had been marked by broken ceasefires, peace formulas, bombing of Kurdish villages, and the ambushing of Iraqi troop columns. President Bakr had some 60,000 troops involved, at a cost of £100 million a year, at a time when Iraq was claiming to be in the front line against Israel. Then an agreement was reached. The March 11 programme gave the Kurds administrative and ethnic autonomy. It promised them ministers in the central government and virtual self-rule in Kurd-dominated areas. Some provisions have been enacted. But the programme is still far from complete and the Kurds have shown signs of resenting this. The crux is the areas around Kirkuk, which are rich in oil. The Kurds are complaining that this area is being flooded with Arabs to tip the ethnic balance and control of the oil reserves into Bagdad's lap. Mindful of the cost of conflict, Bagdad is playing for a detente. Both Iraq and Turkey have frail internal situations. The Kurds are ready-made fuel for exploitation, but they might fit in better if they felt their interests were being looked after.

Copy sent 3/6  
Copy to Bagdad

Enter - pa

18.2/6



3 (28) VB



Irak

# Brusque tension entre le général kurde Barzani et le gouvernement central

De notre correspondant

RECEIVED IN  
REGISTRY No 10  
7 JUN 1971  
NEQ 1/3

Enter x  
Kurds

29

4/6

Beyrouth. — Selon des informations émanant de Bagdad et puisées à des sources généralement bien informées à Beyrouth, la crise latente depuis plusieurs semaines vient d'opposer vivement le gouvernement central et le parti démocratique kurde du Mollah Moustapha Barzani à propos de l'application de l'accord du 11 mars 1970 qui avait ramené la paix au Kurdistan. Dans une lettre adressée au président de la République, le administrative. Le général Barzani reprochait au gouvernement de Bagdad de tout mettre en œuvre pour renvoyer à des dates indéterminées le recensement prévu par l'accord du 11 mars, qui devrait permettre, entre autres, de déterminer les régions kurdes bénéficiant de l'autonomie administrative. Le général Barzani s'élevait en outre contre les « manœuvres dilatoires » destinées à provoquer « une concentration de population arabe dans la ville de Kirkouk et sa banlieue pour obtenir au prochain recensement une majorité non kurde dans ce district très riche en pétrole ». Les nationalistes kurdes se plaignent depuis longtemps déjà des démarches effectuées par certains chefs religieux de la communauté chrétienne auprès de leurs adeptes résidant à Bagdad et originaires du

Nord irakien pour les amener à élire domicile à Kirkouk. Dans sa réponse le président Bakr, après avoir opposé une fin de non-recevoir aux allégations du général Barzani, aurait rappelé qu'il demeurait constitutionnellement responsable de la sauvegarde de l'intégrité territoriale de l'Irak et qu'en tout état de cause « l'armée irakienne, désormais libérée de ses obligations sur le front oriental en Jordanie (limitrophe d'Israël), n'hésitera pas à intervenir pour faire respecter la loi ». Irrité par le ton et les termes de cette lettre, le général Barzani convoqua sur-le-champ à un congrès extraordinaire les dirigeants du P.D.K. (parti démocrate kurde), les cinq ministres kurdes qui font partie de l'actuel cabinet, ainsi que les hauts fonctionnaires désignés à des postes-clés dans l'administration centrale au lendemain de l'accord du 11 mars et ce « dans un esprit de réconciliation et d'unité nationale ».

On ignore les résolutions qui ont été adoptées, mais il semble qu'une minorité de congressistes ait insisté pour que d'ultimes démarches soient faites auprès des responsables afin d'éviter une nouvelle rupture. Certains ministres kurdes auraient même protesté de la bonne foi du régime du général Bakr. L'opinion a prévalu que la population devait être mise en condition pour faire face à toute éventualité.

Au début de la semaine dernière, le journal *Al Taakhi*, de Bagdad, organe du P.D.K., revenait à la charge pour demander que la nationalité irakienne soit accordée aux Kurdes iraniens établis en Irak, en attendant le recensement portant sur l'autonomie administrative du Kurdistan. Pour la troisième journée consécutive, *Al Taakhi* était saisi vendredi 21 mai, à Bagdad, par la police. Le journal n'en continue pas moins à paraître, mais le prix du numéro, vendu au marché noir, a atteint 80 fils.

Entre-temps, l'homme fort du régime, M. Saddam Hussein Takriti, qui cumule les fonctions de vice-président du Conseil national de la révolution et de secrétaire général adjoint de la direction générale du Baas irakien, rencontrait à Bagdad deux envoyés du mollah Barzani, dont le fils de celui-ci. La réunion qui s'est tenue le mardi 18 mai avait pour but de faciliter un compromis susceptible d'empêcher une nouvelle épreuve de force, qu'aucune des deux parties ne semble avoir intérêt à engager dans la conjoncture présente. Cette rencontre n'aurait pas donné les résultats espérés.

Quoi qu'il en soit, le comité supérieur pour les affaires du Nord, créé le 11 mai par décision du conseil du commandement de la révolution irakienne, a décidé de retirer avant le 1<sup>er</sup> juin leurs armes aux « chevaliers de Saladin », brigade spéciale de volontaires kurdes qui avait lutté aux côtés de l'armée contre les forces du général Barzani pendant la guerre civile. Cette décision, annoncée le 21 mai par Radio-Bagdad, devrait contribuer à détendre l'atmosphère. Elle vise à accorder une première satisfaction aux demandes réitérées du mollah Barzani concernant l'application loyale et complète de l'accord du 11 mars 1970.

EDOUARD SAAB.

Lehouse 25/54



CONFIDENTIAL



British Embassy

BAGHDAD

RECEIVED  
REGISTRY No. 10  
29 JUL 1971  
NEQ 1/3

1/1

Miss V E Beckett  
Near Eastern Department  
F C O

Dear Veronica,

IMPRESSIONS OF KURDISTAN

1. In your letter of 17 June (which reached me just the day before I set off for a week's holiday in Kurdistan myself), you asked what had happened to George Rolleston's impressions of his visit to the North in early May.

2. I enclose a copy of a minute he wrote after his return. As you will see, Rolleston met Mulla Mustafa Barazani's son, Idris, though he missed the old man himself.

3. There is not much I can usefully add from my own trip, which was strictly holiday - and Kurdistan certainly offers fine country for that. The parts we visited (Sarsang and Amadiya in the far north-west; and Erbil/Shaqlawar/Rowanduz in the middle) seemed very quiet and certainly showed no signs of serious tension. At the same time, the outward signs of the Development Programme for the North are not very visible; such efforts that have so far been made to improve the road system, for instance, seem to have been very meagre and spasmodic. You can, as a casual traveller, also see a good many deserted villages still, demolished during the fighting by Iraqi government aircraft attacks and not yet rebuilt. But my own first impressions are that the Kurdish subsistence farmers seem better off than I had expected in comparison with some of the plain-dwellers - that is, if they can be bothered to cultivate their (often well-watered) land, fighting or sitting under a branch-roofed café being altogether more attractive ways to pass the time.

4. There is one other point which has not particularly struck me, as a near-newcomer, but which might seem surprising to older Baghdad hands such as Stephen Egerton. It is that virtually all our staff have gone up to Kurdistan during the eight months I have been here, (some, admittedly, only for a day or two's holiday) and have been allowed to travel everywhere they wanted quite freely - the one exception being the road east of Rowanduz. I should think that this happy state of affairs has not existed since before the 1958 Revolution, for Qassem apparently made it difficult for members of the Embassy to travel almost anywhere outside Baghdad; and after 1961, the Kurdish war hampered travel in the area until only last

CONFIDENTIAL



CONFIDENTIAL



year. We have recently been having a little trouble with the MFA about travel east of Rowanduz to Gallala (a small village where the KDP are said to politbureau meet and where Barazani often lives) and Haj Omran (the mountain resort beyond, which remains the main Pish Mergah headquarters). In the circumstances, though, I suppose that is quite understandable.

Yours ever,  
Christopher.

A C D S MacRae

ENC



16000









Foreign and Commonwealth Office  
London S.W.1

NEQ 1/7

17 June 1971

A C D S MacRae Esq  
BAGHDAD

COUNTRY ASSESSMENT SHEETS

1. Many thanks for your letter of 3 June.
2. The giant isn't really slumbering, but, being a somewhat cumbrous beast, his progress is rather slow. At present Personnel Policy Department are working on a new schema for the assessment sheets and in particular for Section II. When this has been finished all sheets will need revamping and up-dating and so we shall in due course be in touch with you about this.
3. Meanwhile I wonder if you could tell me in return what has happened to George Rolleston's impressions of Kurdistan (your letter to me of 15 May)? We should be very interested to see them.

Veronica Beckett  
Near Eastern Department

Copy to:

Mr Midgley, Personnel Policy Dept



(31)



BRITISH EMBASSY

MOSCOW

16 August 1971

Enter rpe - Kurds

18.1778

Miss V Beckett  
Near Eastern Department  
Foreign & Commonwealth Office  
London SW1

Dear Miss Beckett -

Pravda of 16 August carried an article by Demchenko, its Middle East "expert", on the 25th anniversary of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan. He dwelt on the difficult history of repression and clandestine activity which the party had gone through before becoming "one of the most powerful political organisations of modern Iraq." He recalled that in 1946, the British had been commanding the Iraqi Army and that British planes had smashed more than 50 villages in the operations against the Kurds. The path to peace in Kurdistan had been a difficult one, with internal reactionary circles, imperialist and Zionist agencies working against a settlement. But the settlement had come in March 1970 and "although the implementation of the March agreement had met with a number of difficulties, many of its articles (were) already fulfilled", thereby improving the internal situation in Iraq and allowing the government to reallocate important sections of the budget to improving the country's economic development. On the internal political scene, the DPK was calling for the creation of a national-democratic front, comprising all anti-imperialist forces, including the Ba'ath ruling party, the DPK and the Communist Party.

Yours ever -  
Nick Livingston

N H Livingston

Copied to: Chancery, Baghdad



BBC B

5NNNN



*Kurts*  
*Enter P*

*18/7/8*

(32)

B31 KURDISH PARTY FACING BIGGER TASKS IN PEACE THAN WAR:  
BARZANI

(IRAQI NEWS AGENCY) BAGHDAD: MULLA MUSTAFA BARZANI, LEADER OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KURISTAN (DPK), HAS CALLED ON PARTY MEMBERS TO JOIN EFFORTS FOR THE GENERAL GOOD AND SOCIETY'S ADVANCEMENT UNDER THE UMBRELLA OF A JUST AND LASTING PEACE, ESPECIALLY AFTER THE MARCH 1970 STATEMENT.

IN A STATEMENT ON THE PARTY'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY PUBLISHED HERE TODAY, BARZANI SAYS: +THE DPK'S TASKS ARE NOW GREATER AND MORE DIFFICULT THAN PREVIOUSLY. ITS ORGANISATIONS AND MEMBERS AND ALL ASSOCIATES MUST INCREASE THEIR EFFORTS TO PERFORM THESE TASKS FULLY+.

MF BBC MON 1306 16/8 LF

B31 KURDISH - 2

MUSTAFA AL-HADITHI, MEMBER OF THE BAATH PARTY REGIONAL COMMAND AND ECONOMY MINISTER, IN A STATEMENT PUBLISHED BY THE BAGHDAD 'AL-TAAKHI' CALLED ON THE DPK TO PLAY A MORE EFFECTIVE ROLE IN THE DOMESTIC FIELD. THE DPK MUST NOT CONFINE ITS RESPONSIBILITY TO THE KURDISH AREA, BUT SHOULD EXTEND IT TO THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

END BBC MON 1308 16/8 LF (KY)



NNNN  
C A

*Heav  
Earl-*

33

A24 IRAQI BAAATH GREET'S KURDISH PARTY'S ANNIVERSARY

(BAGHDAD RADIO) THE ARAB SOCIAL ST BAAATH PARTY'S NATIONAL COMMAND HAS SENT A CABLE OF CONGRATULATIONS TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KURDISTAN (DPK) ON THE DPK'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY. THE CABLE SAYS: ON THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DPK THE ARAB SOCIALIST BAAATH PARTY'S NATIONAL COMMAND EXPRESSES ITS WARMEST CONGRATULATIONS AND BEST WISHES TO YOU AND YOUR PARTY MASSES HOPING THAT THE ALLIANCE AND PERSISTENT STRUGGLE OF OUR TWO PARTIES WILL ACHIEVE THE HAPPINESS AND PROGRESS ASPIRED TO BY THE IRAQI MASSES--ARABS AND KURDS--ON THE ROAD OF THE HISTORIC MARCH PROCLAMATION.



MF BBC MON 16/8+- 2209

A24 GREET'S 2: ALLIES IN STRUGGLE

THE INTENSIFIED IMPERIALIST ONSLAUGHT IN THE REGION, AND THE RENEGADE AND LACKEY FORCES' PLOT TO LIQUIDATE THE PROGRESSIVE COURSE OF THE STRUGGLING MASSES, MAKE IT INCUMBENT UPON US, US ALLIES IN THE STRUGGLE FOR LIBERATION, TO DOUBLE OUR EFFORTS TO DEFEAT THE RENEGADE FORCES, WHICH WANT TO REIMPOSE THEIR DOMINATION ON OUR PEOPLE.

MF BBC MON 16/8 ZA 2212

A24 GREET'S 3:

WE WISH YOU SUCCESS IN YOUR EFFORTS TO CONTINUE TO INCREASE THE DIMENSIONS OF YOUR PARTY'S STRUGGLE. MAY THE IMMORTAL MARCH PROCLAMATION REMAIN A SYMBOL OF NATIONAL (QAWMI) FRATERNITY AND HUMAN GENEROSITY SO THAT PERMANENT PROSPERITY WILL BE ACHIEVED FOR THE IRAQI PEOPLE UNDER THE 17TH JULY PROGRESSIVE REVOLUTION.

END BBC MON 16/8 ZA 2213 KY



CONFIDENTIAL



BRITISH EMBASSY

BAGHDAD

14 August 1971

39  
NEQ1/3

1/1

Miss V E Beckett  
Near Eastern Department  
FCO

Minute 27/4

Dear Veronica,

KURDS: STORM CLOUDS REVISITED

(26) 1. From the lack of further meteorological forecasts to follow up my letter to you of 22 May about Kurdish affairs, you may have concluded that the barometer was still rising, and that the hints of Kurdish/Arab strife you will have seen from other sources were not to be taken too seriously. This is not exactly so.

2. The trouble about reporting on Kurdish affairs is that we are more than ever dependent on rumours which are hard to assess. Often, we are hard-pressed to tell whether a particular rumoured event (say an inter-tribal scrap in which X people on either side were allegedly killed) actually happened or not - let alone judge the implications sagely. This, of course, is a constant difficulty of any kind of political reporting from Baghdad under the present regime, with its conspiratorial style of government; but it is more acute in the case of Kurdish affairs, which are that more distant and difficult to check up on.

3. Having absolved myself (I trust) of any sins of omission over the last 2 months, I should report that the needle still points to "Stormy". A particular rumour which is going the diplomatic rounds at present is that Barzani has sent a near-ultimatum to the Ba'ath, saying, in effect, that unless they do something quickly about implementing those clauses of the March 11 Agreement which remain a dead letter (particularly over the fair allocation of funds for development projects), then the KDP will withdraw their co-operation from the ABSP.

4. We have heard this sort of thing before. And I would hesitate to report the story at all without some good collateral, were it not that it comes from the French, who are about the most reliable of our diplomatic colleagues, and are generally pretty accurate on Kurdish affairs. There have, indeed, been a good many pin-pricks lately to goad Barzani into such a course. The Higher Committee on Northern Affairs (see my letter of 15 May) seems to have achieved nothing at all - the RCC having been otherwise engaged lately, of course. In fact, the Committee's announcement that they had co-opted their first Kurdish member, Dara Tawfiq (Chief Editor of al-Ta'akhi), was rudely rebuffed earlier this week: he said he was "pre-occupied with party and other nationalist duties".

- 1 -

CONFIDENTIAL

see NERO  
544  
att.



CONFIDENTIAL



5. Another recent pin-prick was an attack, on 25 July, on the KDP office at Khanaquin (a small border town in South Kurdistan) by unknown gunmen. The KDP obviously think this was a Ba'athist job - though the whole affair still seems to be rather a mystery.

6. In addition, there was certainly some fighting in West Central Kurdistan at the end of June/early July. I will not weary you with all the details and various versions of what happened. The nub is that there was some sharp inter-tribal fighting which the government were widely suspected of having fomented against Barzani; and a number of people on both sides were killed.

7. All this scarcely bodes well for Kurdish participation in the projected National Assembly. No more has been heard of this since 17 July (see my letter 1/6 to you of 19 July) and I cannot help wondering whether KDP stone-walling over taking up their allocation of seats is not an even greater obstacle than are the Ba'ath party's poor relations with the Communists. If so, the mediating efforts of the Novikov mission (see the end of para 2 of the Ambassador's letter 3/13 of 3 July to Richard Evans) have worn off fairly fast. All in all, it looks to me like a squally autumn ahead.

8. (The Ambassador has just been spending the week in the Sarsang area in the far north; he may possibly have some comment to add later.)

Yours ever,  
Christopher.

A C D S MacRae

Copied to: Chancery  
Tehran.

No. -  
Squally  
spring  
(1972)



A useful minute.

(35)

Mr Egerton

Mr Evans

Mr Rundle (Research Dept)

1 agree generally. Progress in implementing the agreement has got seriously bogged down and there must be a possibility of a complete breakdown in Kurdish/Government relations next year.

KURDS

1. Please see Mr MacRae's letter of 14 August at Folio 34. I am sure he is right in saying that the barometer needle still points to "stormy".

2. It might be useful if I summarise progress on the implementation of the main clauses of the Agreement of 11 March 1970.

i. The Kurds should have autonomy in their own area which should be determined by a census. The two sides differ in their interpretation of "autonomy", and the Kurds expect more from this provision than the Government is prepared to grant. The census has not yet been held: one was announced last October, but was postponed sine die.

ii. The existence of two principal nationalities, Arab and Kurd, should be recognised in the Constitution. We have received no reports of any such amendment to the Constitution.

iii. One of the Vice-Presidents should be a Kurd. This has not been implemented. It seems, however, that the Kurds regard this position as relatively unimportant. They would be more interested in having a Kurd on the Revolutionary Command Council.

iv. The Kurds should share in the legislative organ on a proportional basis. This has not been implemented: the promised National Assembly has not yet been established.

v. The Kurds should participate in the Government and in Government departments without discrimination. The Kurds have obtained some official posts in Kurdistan but it is doubtful whether they have had much success elsewhere.

vi. All former military and civil Kurdish officials should be reinstated. Some Kurdish officials were reinstated during the period immediately after the March Agreement.

vii. Kurdish and Arabic should both be official languages in the Kurdish areas. We have received no report of legislation on this.

viii. There should be an improvement in the cultural and educational facilities for the Kurds. The Government have attempted to improve educational facilities for the Kurds, but progress has been slow.

RECEIVED IN  
REGISTRY No. 10  
- 2 SEP 1971

NEQ 13

They can scarcely  
hope for this.  
e

Sent 22/9

Registry. A copy

(34) + (35) to

Assessment Staff.

Then pm

21/9



ix. A Board composed of specialists on the development of Kurdistan should be set up. In May 1971 the Higher Committee on the Affairs of the Kurds was established under the chairmanship of Saddam Hussein. There is no Kurdish representative on this Committee.

x. A special economic plan for the Kurdish region should be prepared.

xi. Displaced Kurds should be rehabilitated.

xii. Agrarian reform in the Kurdish region should be speeded up.

The Government has made some attempt to promote development in the Kurdish area.

xiii. The Kurdish broadcasting station and all heavy weapons should be surrendered during the final stages of the implementation of the Agreement. In March 1971 there were reports that the Kurds had complied with this. But it seems probable that they returned only some of their weapons.

Not probable  
certain.

3. There were in addition certain secret clauses which attempted to clarify some of the obscurities of the Agreement. One of these concerned the resettlement of the Pish Merga. Some of these troops have now returned to civilian occupations, although many remain under arms in the North, their exact status obscure. Another secret clause stated that the Kurdish Democratic Party should be allowed to operate freely and have its own newspaper. The Kurds have little cause for complaint on either of these points as the KDP is the only other political party whose existence is tolerated by the Ba'ath, and the Kurdish newspaper Al Taakhi has remarkable freedom of expression. On the other hand the Government's agreement that the Kurds should have their own flag has not been implemented.

Actually their  
own symbol is  
the Iraqi flag. ✓

4. In the months immediately after the Agreement of 11 March 1970 the Iraqi Government appears to have made a genuine effort to honour its promises to the Kurds. But progress seems to have slackened this year. It is true that President Bakr paid an unprecedented visit to Kurdistan in February and that Saddam Hussein himself chaired the Higher Committee on Northern Affairs. Nevertheless the Kurds are not satisfied. The skirmishes earlier this year between them and the army indicate a certain measure of Kurdish frustration. Moreover the Kurdish Minister of Northern Affairs told HM Ambassador in the spring that he was not pleased with progress on development, nor with the amount of money allocated to it. Visitors to the North from the Embassy confirm that road building and rehousing is proceeding slowly. [See also the report at Flag A].

5. In his letter Mr MacRae explains the difficulties of reporting on Kurdish affairs. It is even harder to forecast future developments. My own guess is that neither the Government nor Barzani want renewed fighting - the 18 months which have elapsed since the Agreement is the longest period of peace in Kurdistan for many years. But the Kurds clearly expect more from the Government than they are at present getting. Unless the Government speed up progress on development, Barzani may find it hard to restrain the Kurds from further fighting when spring comes again.

Yes. |

Vernon Beckett

26.8.71.



From

D. F. ALLEN, C.B., F.B.A.  
SECRETARY

6 September 1971

Dear Mr. Evans,

We had a visit just over a week ago from Dr. P.R. Hilmi, a member of the newly formed Kurdish Academy, seeking to establish relations with the British Academy. It appears that the Kurdish Academy is a recently formed sub-division of the Iraqi Academy, with a President, not altogether welcome to the membership, imposed by the Iraqi Government. I enclose a copy of a letter of introduction for Dr. Hilmi which the President had addressed to me.

Dr. Hilmi gave us very little warning of her visit or of its intention and I had no opportunity to brief myself on the correct attitude to a Kurdish representative. I approached the discussion, therefore, with some caution. We have a positive and direct interest in that, as the sponsoring body for the British School of Archaeology in Iraq, it is most important that we should take no false step liable to open the School of complaint, criticism or repercussion.

In conversation with Dr. Hilmi very little emerged in the way of potential points of contact or mutual help between the Kurdish Academy and ourselves. Dr. Hilmi did, however, ask whether the British Academy would send a delegation to Iraq to meet the Kurdish Academy and have discussions with them. I replied to this that I thought a proposition of this kind should be brought to us officially and in writing, so that it could be put before our Council in the normal way of business. Dr. Hilmi has since spoken with Dr. C.J. Edmunds of whom you will certainly know, and I learn from him that she is likely to return here in another month or six weeks' time with such an invitation in her pocket, presumably (though this might have to be checked) also with Iraqi official blessing.

I am writing to you now to report the developments and to seek your kind guidance as to a proper attitude on the political level for this Academy to adopt. Our principle interest, as I have said, will be to protect the School in Baghdad from any sort of back-lash, but, subject to that, we would, no doubt, be happy to establish generally cordial relations with the Kurdish Academy. But whether we shall find much that can be done in common in linguistic, historical or archaeological fields, at least at a cost within our means, I have some doubts. We shall, however, be much influenced by what encouragement or the reverse you offer us.

Yours sincerely,

R.M. Evans, Esq.,  
Near Eastern Department,  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office,  
London, S.W.1.

THE BRITISH ACADEMY

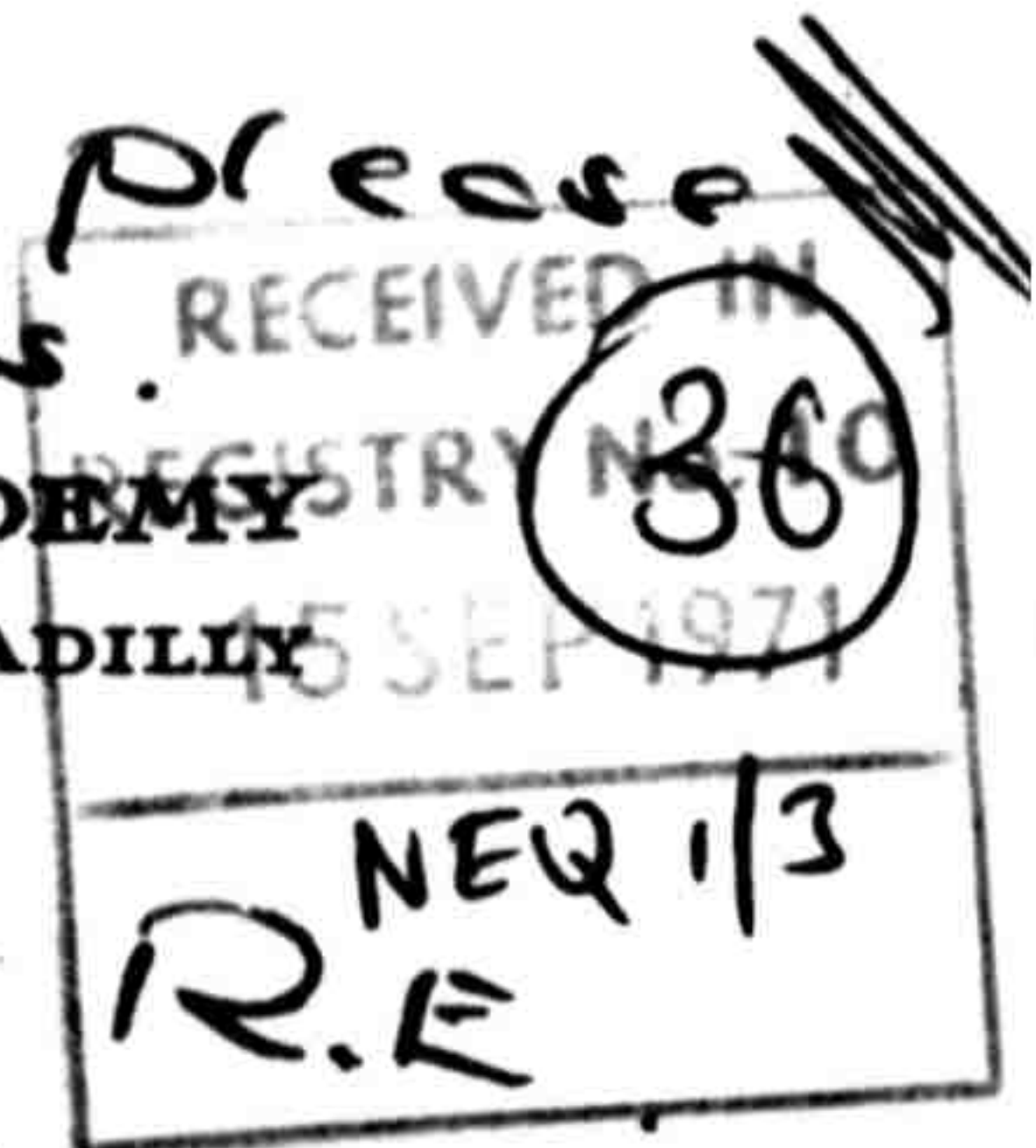
BURLINGTON HOUSE, PICCADILLY  
LONDON, W1V 0NS

Telephone: 01-734 0457

Miss Beckett

We shall have

No take advice from the Emb. what  
reports do we have on the formation of the  
Kurdish Academy? of 1979



14/9.

*[Handwritten signature]*

Seecreph  
letter to  
B' dad  
publ 16/9

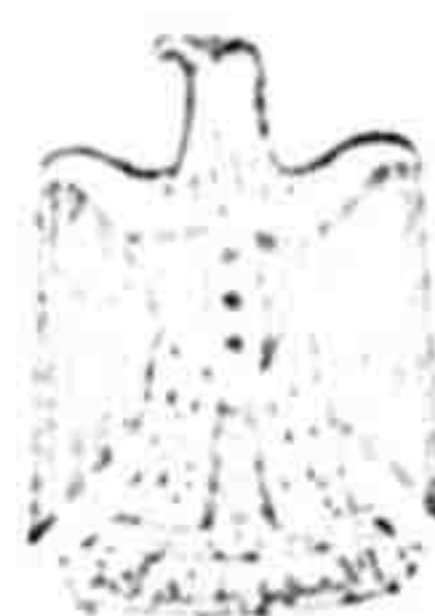


بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

THE KURDISH ACADEMY

WAZIRIYA - BAGHDAD

IRAQ.



کۆری زانیاری کورد

المنجى العلمى الكوردى

الوزيرية - بغداد

Dear Sir

It is my pleasure to inform you that "The Kurdish Academy" has been established by an Iraqi Law, a copy of which is enclosed, to achieve the objectives stated therein.

The Academy will place particular importance on fostering scientific studies and research in the Kurdish culture, history and language and to develop the Kurdish language to be a vehicle of modern technology, literature, arts and sciences.

As every young scientific organization, our Academy needs the help, support and co-operation of other well known academies and organizations.

We are confident that such and the strongest relations between us can be established, and to the exactly this end, we have sent our special representative Dr. P.R. Hilmi, a member of our Academy Council to discuss the establishment of the most effective methods for the formation of such relationship.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Prof. I.M. Shirzad  
PRESIDENT.

9 Engineer Ihsan Shirzad  
Kurdish Minister in  
Central Govt (Barzanist)





**Foreign and Commonwealth Office**  
London SW1

Telephone 01-

37

D F Allen Esq CB FBA  
The British Academy  
Burlington House  
Piccadilly  
LONDON W1V 0NS

Your reference

Our reference

NEQ 1/3

Date

16 September 1971

38

Thank you for your letter of 6 September about Dr Hilmi of the Kurdish Academy.

I agree with you that this problem is not entirely straightforward and I should like to consult our Embassy in Baghdad about it. I shall write to you again as soon as I have heard from them.

R M Evans  
Near Eastern Department

*Handwritten signature*



38



**Foreign and Commonwealth Office**  
London SW1

Telephone 01-

A C D S MacRae Esq  
BAGHDAD

Your reference

Our reference NEQ 1/3

Date

16 September 1971

**KURDISH ACADEMY**

1. I enclose a copy of a letter we have received from Mr Allen, Secretary of the British Academy, about a visit from Dr Hilmi of the Kurdish Academy. Also enclosed is a copy of the letter of introduction Dr Hilmi carried with her. Presumably this is the Academy mentioned in paragraph 2 of the Ambassador's Despatch of 27 March 1970. I cannot, however, trace more recent reports about it. (63) NEQ 1/2 (1970)

2. We should be grateful for your views on what advice we should give Mr Allen: if you agree, we should like to encourage him to be reasonably forthcoming.

3. The President allegedly imposed by the central government (paragraph 1 of Mr Allen's letter) is presumably none other than Engineer Ihsan Shirzad (Personality page No 49), one of the Barzanist Kurds in the present cabinet. We wonder what can be deduced from Dr Hilmi's attitude towards him about her own sympathies. Is she known at all to the Embassy?

Veronica Beckett  
Near Eastern Department

mb  
625



CONFIDENTIAL

39



Foreign and Commonwealth Office  
London SW1

Telephone 01-

A C D S MacRae Esq  
BAGHDAD

Your reference

Our reference NEQ 1/3

Date 28 September 1971

#### KURDS

34

1. As Stephen Egerton told you when you were over here, we were most interested in your letter of 14 August.
2. We certainly understand your difficulties in reporting on Kurdish affairs. It is of course even harder to forecast future developments, but we share your view that there are squalls ahead. It seems pretty clear that the Kurds expect more from the Iraqi Government than they are at present getting and, unless the Government speeds up progress on development in the North, Barzani may find it hard to restrain the Kurds from further fighting when spring comes again. (I imagine that, whatever problems the autumn and winter bring, large-scale fighting is unlikely before the spring as presumably the Kurds, like many a warrior before, retire to winter quarters).
3. We should be grateful for your comments on a point raised in the memorandum enclosed with the Ambassador's letter of 24 July on Communist Bloc Penetration of Iraq (to which Tony Parsons is replying separately). Paragraph C3 talks of Russian links with the Kurds. We know of course that the Russians almost certainly had a hand in bringing about the settlement of 11 March 1970. But we wonder whether you have any new information about the extent of their present involvement with the Kurds.

25/14

Veronica Beckett  
Near Eastern Department

CONFIDENTIAL



CONFIDENTIAL



BRITISH EMBASSY

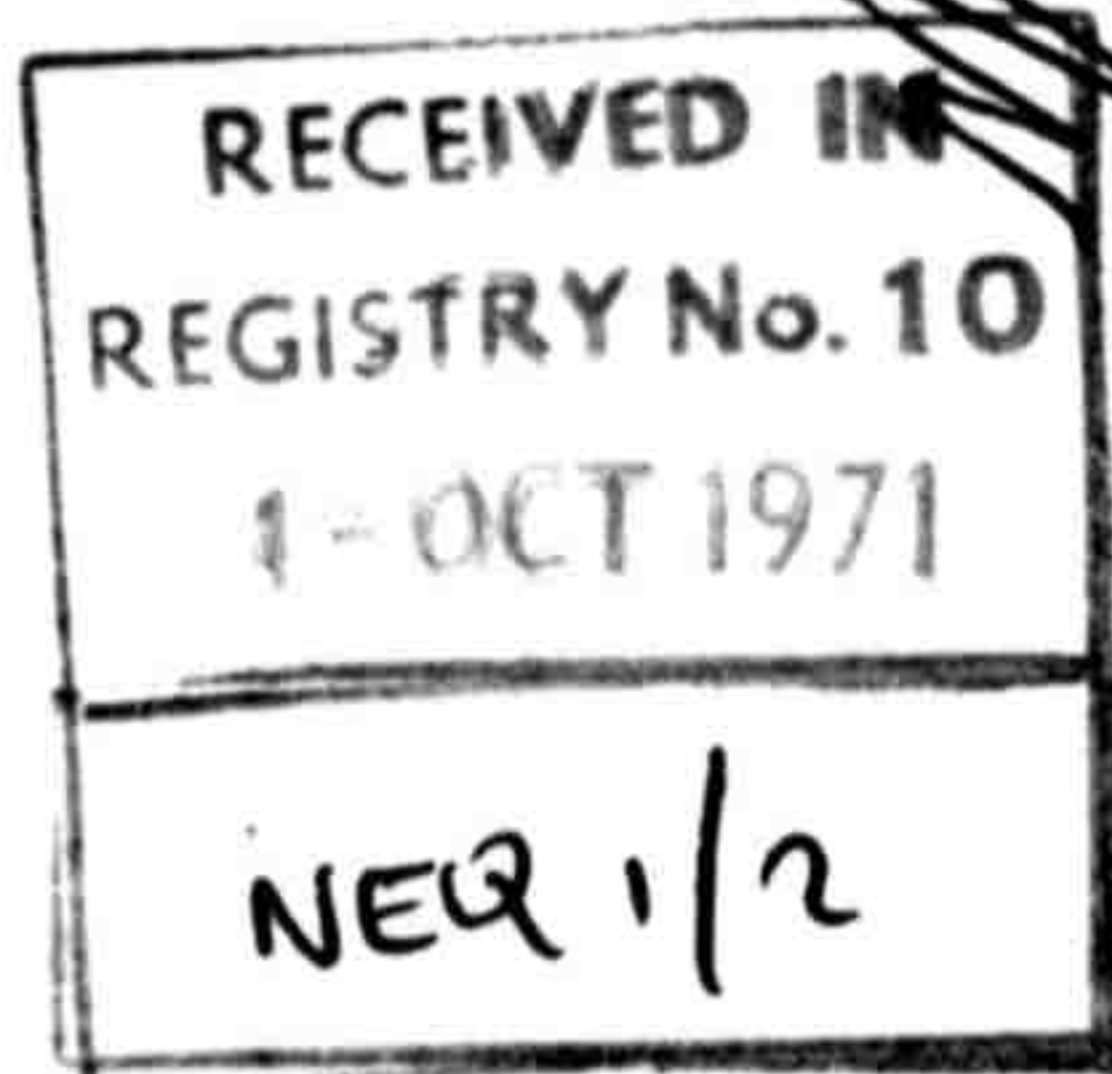
BAGHDAD



1/1

25 September 1971

Miss V E Beckett  
Near Eastern Dept  
FCO



plw

*Dear Veronica*

KURDISH ACADEMY

1. Thank you for your letter NEQ 1/2 of 16 September to Christopher.
2. In accordance with the terms of the March 1970 settlement the Kurdish Academy was established by Law no 183 of 1970, in which it is designated as "the Kurdish Branch of the Iraqi Scientific Academy", and is to be considered "an independent body with a legal character and financial and administrative independence". Among the ways in which it is exhorted in the Law to fulfil its purposes of preserving and developing Kurdish culture in the widest sense is "consolidating its relations with the Iraqi Scientific Academy and with the academies and cultural and linguistic establishments in the Arab World and other countries". It is therefore rather more than a "Sub-Division" of the Iraqi Academy and there seems to be no reason why its attempts to foster relations with the British Academy should be illegitimate in the eyes of the Iraqi authorities.
3. The Secretary of the British Academy could therefore, we think, be reasonably forthcoming with Dr Hilmi, particularly as it appears that relations would be likely to be "fraternal" rather than substantive. Nevertheless if Dr Hilmi does produce a formal invitation which the Academy would be able to accept, they could doubtless take sufficient time over considering it for us to consider the political atmosphere at the time and to check with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs - as we should prefer to do if it is not apparent from the text of the invitation - that the Government would have no objection to such a visit. They are of course congenitally suspicious about our attitude to the Kurds; and, as Mr Allen says, it is important not to prejudice the already precarious position of the British School of Archaeology here.
4. (Incidentally we do not know of any reason why the appointment of Ihsan Shirzad, who is indeed the Minister of Municipalities and also a good Kurdish patriot, as President of the Academy should be unwelcome to its membership.)

*Yours ever*

*lan*

D I Lewty

*See 42*

*pub 7w*

CONFIDENTIAL



3/4A



(41)

British Embassy

Prague

29 September 1971

Near Eastern Department  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office  
London SW1

Dear Department

On 28 September we received through the open post a copy of a roneoed statement, dated 11 September 1971, from a body calling itself the "Branch of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan in Europe". The envelope was handwritten in English; the text, however, is in passable Czech and draws attention to the alleged failure of the Iraqi authorities to honour important pledges in their agreement of 11 March 1970. It calls upon ruling circles in Iraq to carry out all the provisions of the Agreement, thanks all progressive and patriotic forces in Iraq and abroad for their sympathy and support and hopes that this support will continue.

*of your use*  
*J R Banks*  
J R Banks

*pub 4/15*

RESTRICTED





Near Eastern Department  
**Foreign and Commonwealth Office**  
London SW1

Telephone 01-

PERSONAL

Your reference

Our reference NEQ 1/3

Date 6 October 1971

D F Allen Esq CB FBA  
British Academy  
Burlington House  
Piccadilly  
London W1V 0NS

36

You wrote to me on 6 September about Dr Hilmi of the Kurdish Academy. I am sorry not to have sent you an answer sooner.

Our Embassy in Baghdad have now let us have their comments. In accordance with the terms of the settlement of March 1970, the Kurdish Academy was established by Iraq Law No 183 of 1970, in which it is designated as "the Kurdish branch of the Iraqi Scientific Academy", to be considered "an independent body with a legal character and financial and administrative independence". The Law exhorts the Academy to preserve and develop Kurdish culture by "consolidating its relations with the Iraqi Scientific Academy and with Academies and cultural and linguistic establishments in the Arab World and other countries". It is therefore rather more than just a subdivision of the Iraqi Academy and there seems to be no prima facie reason why its attempts to foster relations with the British Academy should be frowned on by the Iraqi authorities.

Against this background, we think that you might be reasonably forthcoming with Dr Hilmi, particularly as it seems that the Kurdish Academy's mandate for establishing relations with other Academies does not envisage that those relations would be very close. Nevertheless, nothing is ever straightforward in Iraq. If therefore, Dr Hilmi does in due course produce a formal invitation which the British Academy would be able to accept, we suggest that you might delay replying formally until we have had time to make reasonably certain that the central authorities in Baghdad would have no objection to a visit of the type proposed. The Iraqis are and will remain suspicious about British attitudes towards the Kurds; and, as you say, it is important not to prejudice the position of the British School of Archaeology.

R M Evans

c.c. D I Lewty Esq  
Baghdad

Mr Shawyer (CRD)

pl  
27  
lw



RESTRICTED



BRITISH EMBASSY

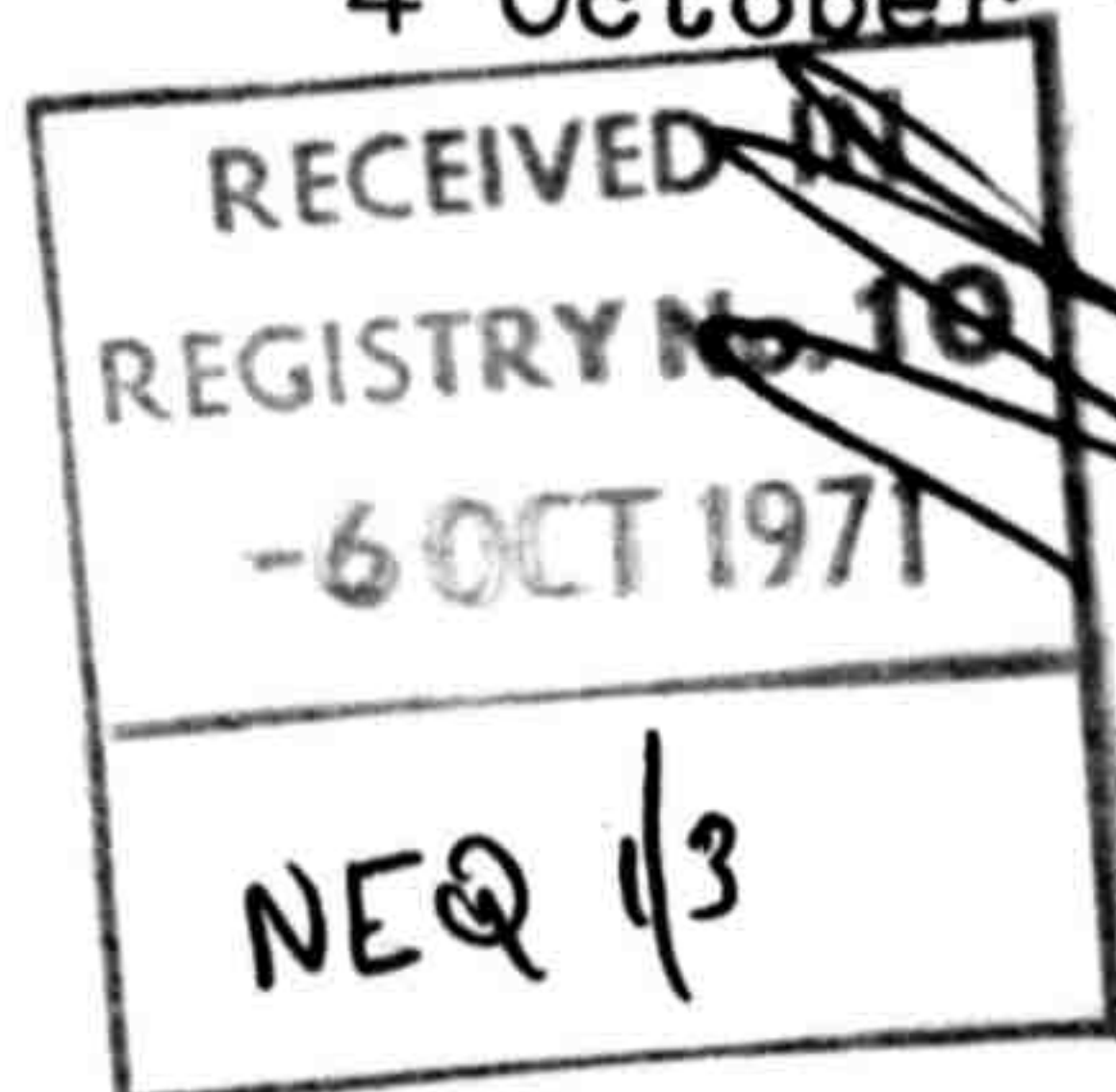
BAGHDAD

43

1/1

4 October 1971

Miss V E Beckett  
Near Eastern Department  
FCO



plw

*Dear Veronica,*

KURDS: ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF MULLA MUSTAFA BARZANI

1. Your letter NEQ 1/3 of 28 September arrived on Saturday, 2 October - rather an apt moment!

2. Since we are still not at all clear about the facts surrounding the attack on Barzani, we are in a poor position to offer a solid assessment of the implications - let alone, venture the longer-term predictions you ask for. However, I will see what I can do by the next bag.

3. Meanwhile, as a small contribution to the documentation of the Barzani affair, here is our translation of an article which appeared in Al-Ta'akhi yesterday. Barzani has also replied, apparently with heavy irony, to the Ba'ath Party's telegram mentioned in our telegram no 1047, that since the assailants managed to slip past about 10 inspection points after leaving Baghdad, armed to the teeth, and are not "from the inhabitants of the area" (ie not Kurdish), he is leaving the investigations to the competent official quarters ....

4. The government have chosen to take this message at its face value. They have now set up a special commission which contains, among others, the Under Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior (a respectable and competent ex-officer) and the Kurdish Governor of Sulaimaniyah, to investigate the affair.

5. <sup>to comment</sup> Needless to say, the town is full of rumour on which there is no point at this stage. But only the Baghdad Observer has had the gall so far to suggest that it was the work of "the imperialists" aimed at "torpedoing the March 11 Agreement".

*Yours ever,  
Christopher*  
A C D S MacRae

cc: Chanceries Tehran (enclosures to  
ENC Kuwait follow by  
Beirut next bag)

RESTRICTED

pa

*Mr Gentry*  
*Smith*  
*V.B. 7/10*  
*7/10*



Al Taakhi. (Sunday, 3 October 1971).

on  
Details of the Attempt at the Life of Saiyid Mustafa al  
Barazani.

In the afternoon of Wednesday, 29 September 1971, there arrived at Haji Umaran proceeding from Baghdad, a delegation comprising of 9 persons, in two motor cars, one a Tiota - Station Waggon, Colour white, and the other a Chevrolet, driven by two persons claimed to be drivers. These persons claimed that they consisted of a delegation of religious men. They asked for an interview with Al Barazani and submitted a list of themselves, written in their own hand-writings, to identify themselves. The names are :-

1. Abdul Hussain al Dakhili
2. Sheikh Abdul Wahhab al Adhami
3. Sheikh Abdul Jabbar al Adhami
4. Sheikh Ibrahim Ghannim al Khazali
5. Sheikh Ahmad al Hiti
6. Sheikh Basir al Madhaffar
7. Sheikh Nuri Yasin al Hasani
8. Sheikh Ghazi al Dulaimi
9. Sheikh Abdul Jalil al Musawi.

Four of these persons had come to Haji Umaran more than a fortnight ago and interviewed Al Barazani and claimed that they were a group of religious men who aimed at serving the country and were contacting the Kurdish quarters and the responsible officials for the purpose of <sup>the</sup> bringing closer viewpoints and eliminating ~~the~~ negative attitudes and achieving peace and stability. They also mentioned that they had come this time also to <sup>see</sup> ~~purpose~~ the same purpose and obtain demands in writing.

The interview actually took place at 5 p.m. at the place where Al Barazani normally meets his guests. There was in the room also, in addition to Saiyid Al Barazani, Dr. Muhammad Ali Uthman, Member of the Politbureau of the Kurdish Democratic Party and members of the alleged delegation. The delegation







The other motor car which was also loaded with <sup>large</sup> quantities of bombs and explosives ~~which were~~ affixed to the floor of the car under the seats, in an accurate technical way, did not explode at the fixed time. The car is still there in the hold of the party which is carrying out investigations there.

Al Barazani escaped from the evil attempt, thanks God, and only suffered two <sup>visible</sup> ~~apparent~~ ~~heart~~ scratches in his left chest. Similarly, Dr. Mahmud Ali Uthman suffered no injury whatever.

Investigations are still proceeding ~~as~~ into the real motives of this crime and the evil hands which moved it. It should be noted that adequate information concerning the operation has been collected. Similarly, the capacity of the operation and the identities of those who participated in it, ~~and~~ the large abilities which were in their possession, and documents and information found on them, call that it should be given utmost attention by the quarters concerned. Any neglect in this respect would endanger the gains of the people, since this abominable crime did not only aim at Al Barazani in person, but at the nationalist and Kurdish national movement in full, ~~and~~ the Kurdish Democratic Party, all the good forces in Iraq, and the eternal Manifesto of March.

A strong wave of resentment at this criminal attempt covered the Kurdish district, in particular, and Iraq, in general. Tens of thousands of compatriots went out to the streets in the towns of Kurdistan as soon as they heard <sup>of</sup> the news, ~~and~~ expressed their anxiety about the health of Al Barazani ~~and~~ their resentment of the crime and readiness to defend the gains of the Kurdish people. Saiyid Al Barazani, the leadership of the Kurdish Democratic Party and the responsible officials of the branches (of the Party) calmed them and thanked them for their noble feelings, and asked them to exercise self-restraint and not to carry out any



demonstrations or assemblies, and to hold fast to calmness, caution and vigilance.

Organisations of the Party were able to control the situation completely after having ascertained that Al Barazani was safe.

Congratulations to the Kurdish people on the safety of their leader.

Long live Al Barazani.

Dead.      Victims of the Evil Criminal Attempt.

1. Salim Zubair Barazani
2. Sharif Muhammad Sharif

Injured.

1. Adam
2. Mulla Ibrahim Abu Bakir
3. Zaki Kamil
4. Hadi
5. Majid Amin
6. Muhammad Ismail
7. Darwish Miro
8. Ahmad Mustafa
9. Adha Qadir
10. Muhammad Haji
11. Rasul Khidir
12. Said Abdul Rahman
13. Hamu
14. Ayub Yusuf Nairawa



CONFIDENTIAL



BRITISH EMBASSY

BAGHDAD

12 October 1971

1/1

Miss V E Beckett  
Near Eastern Department  
FCO  
London

Dear Veronica,

KURDISH LINKS WITH THE USSR

1. You asked in your letter NEQ 1/3 of 28 September (not to all) whether we had any new information about the extent of the present Soviet involvement with the Kurds.

2. There are, of course, few very tangible pieces of evidence. But one was the attention which the Novikov mission (reported in the Ambassador's letters 3/13 of 26 June and 3 July to Richard Evans) of last June paid to the KDP. In particular, Novikov went out of his way to call on the 5th Branch (based in Baghdad) of the KDP on 23 June. There was a good deal of publicity for the visit, during which Novikov was reported to have said that "the establishment of peace in Iraq has come to consolidate the unity of the progressive forces in this country, thus serving as a sure guarantee in the struggle against Imperialism, Zionism and Reaction" - clearly a round-about public endorsement of the March 11 Agreement.

3. When I commented on this to Fedotov, the Soviet Consular/Charge, about a week later, he remarked that one of the most hopeful outcomes of the Novikov mission had been the sharp upturn for the better in Arab/Kurdish relations which had coincided with the visit. It is certainly true that the newspapers on 24 June also carried a good deal of coverage on Saddam Hussein's speech to the KDP 5th Branch (mostly on the need for closer co-operation among the revolutionary forces in the face of the usual ogres). Saddam's call was presented as having taken place separately from the Novikov visit, but actually was part of the same event. Presumably the newspapers had been told not to identify the Russians too obviously with Saddam's efforts to heal the strains that were becoming apparent between the Ba'ath and the KDP.

4. There are a variety of other small straws in the wind which all seem to point the same way. When, for example, Barazani sent an emissary to Baghdad (so Fedotov told the Ambassador) on the very day of President Bakr's heart attack last month, the emissary, having paid his respects at the Presidential Palace, went/

CONFIDENTIAL





2.

went straight to the Soviet Embassy to reveal what had passed at the Palace (and presumably to pass on the latest news from the KDP Headquarters). Similarly, in the weeks shortly before the signing of the March 11 Agreement in 1970, Fedotov admitted to the Ambassador that they had "one of their men" at the Kurdish Headquarters. In the context, this figure might have been a TASS correspondent, rather than a diplomat. But this stray remark certainly suggested that the Russians were more intimately involved in the conclusion of the Agreement than they have ever publicly admitted. Again, the KDP have sent several of their own missions to the USSR during the year. And the Minister for Northern Affairs remarked to the Ambassador recently that the Soviet Embassy offered scholarships and technical assistance direct to the KDP (not through the central government).

5. Of course, the Russians have to move very carefully over the Kurds if they are to maintain their position with the Ba'ath. But since the alliance with the KDP is still rated one of the major achievements of the regime (whatever the current difficulties) Soviet policy seems to be to continue cautiously to foster good relations with the KDP.

Yours over,  
Christopher.

A C D S MacRae

Copies to Chanceries in  
Moscow, Tehran, Kuwait, Beirut



UNCLASSIFIED

3/120

Miss Veronica Beckett  
Near Eastern Department  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office



BRITISH EMBASSY

MOSCOW

(45)

11 November, 1971

Copy to Assessment Staff

Send  
pals  
LH

Dear Miss Beckett -

SOVIET-KURDISH RELATIONS

1. Pravda of 5 November carried a long article by its Middle Eastern "expert" Demchenko on the present difficulties being encountered by the Kurdish party in Iraq.
2. News of the attempt on the life of Mustafa Barzani (briefly reported at the time in Pravda) had taken Demchenko to Iraq and into Kurdish territory. Much of the article is devoted to local colour, as well as to a brief account of the attempt on Barzani's life, without attributing this to any specific faction. Demchenko was accompanied on the trip by a "security officer" and had been given some form of help in arranging his trip by Tariq Aziz, the chief editor of As-saura, the Ba'ath newspaper. He described the course of the Kurdish problem in Iraq in the usual Soviet terms, giving pride of place to the March 1970 agreement. He said it was no secret that the March agreement had not only its supporters, but also its opponents within Iraq. "It is for this reason that its implementation is running into difficulties, that certain articles are being implemented slowly, that others still await realisation".
3. Two further factors render the situation rather more difficult. "There is still no unity in the country between the basic political forces, which compose the progressive platform - the ruling Ba'ath Party, the KDP and the Communist Party." The second factor is the determination of Imperialist powers, Petroleum companies and their agents to undermine the strength and stability of the authorities in Iraq. They prefer to see antagonism between the Kurds and the Arabs. Fortunately, the Iraqi Government and the Kurds had displayed sufficient wisdom and sang froid to prevent circumstances getting out of control following the attempt on Barzani's life. The local press has pointed to the fact that the worst provocations, in recent times, usually occur when there are some signs of a rapprochement between "the basic political parties" and when the possibilities of forming a national front seem greatest.

/.....





4. Pravda on 28 October carried a very brief report to the effect that Barzani had received the Soviet Committee of Solidarity with the Countries of Asia and Africa, led by Academician B G Gafurov.

*Yours ever*  
*Nick Livingston*

N H Livingston

c.c.

Chanceries:

Baghdad  
Tehran  
Amman  
Cairo  
Bahrain



4.11.71; SU/W648/A/2)

**Regulations affecting Kurdish workers** The Revolution Command Council meeting on 6th November 1971 issued the following decision: (1) To consider the period of time which Kurdish workers spent away from their work because of the incidents in the north as time spent in actual service for the purposes of salary increases, retirement and insurance; (2) those affected by the first paragraph should pay their retirement and insurance contributions for the period spent away from their work in accordance with the regulations in force; (3) this decision will come into force on the day of publication in the official Gazette. The meeting also issued the following decision: (1) The period for accepting applications for reinstatement by Kurds affected by the 11th March manifesto through the Peace Committee will be extended until 1st December 1971; (2) the Peace Committee will submit lists to the Revolution Command Council with the names of persons requesting reinstatement. (Baghdad in Arabic 19.00 GMT 8.11.71; ME/3835/A/7)

**ISRAEL Trade deficit** Israel's trade deficit grew by 20,000,000 dollars during the first nine months of 1971 and is now 500,000,000 dollars. This deficit includes defence imports. This was stated by the Finance Minister, Pinhas Sapir, on 9th November. Sapir said a lack of manpower was the main limitation on increasing exports. (Israel in Hebrew 14.00 GMT 9.11.71)

**Budget discussions** Representatives of the Government, the co-ordinating body of the economic organisations and the Histadrut met on 11th November to discuss wage, price and taxation policy for 1972. The Minister of Finance said that next year's State Budget would be about I£16,250 million, some I£3,250 million less than the total proposed by the various Ministries. The Finance Minister also complained that the Budget discussions had deviated from the past practice of secrecy and turned into a public debate. (Israel in Hebrew 13.00 GMT 11.11.71)

**Increase in tourism** The number of tourists who visited Israel this year was 45 per cent more than last year and income from the tourist sector is expected to reach 150 million, according to the Minister of Tourism, Moshe Kol. (Israel in Hebrew 11.00 GMT 10.11.71)

Page 22



# THE TIMES

Cutting dated 19.NOV.1971 19

## Kurdish leader says Iraq is ignoring pact

Beirut, Nov 18.—Mulla Mustafa Barzani, the Iraq Kurdish leader, has accused the Iraq Government of failing to implement the essential parts of the peace agreement he signed 20 months ago.

In an interview with the Beirut French-language newspaper *L'Orient-Le Jour*, published today, he said he did not trust the Baghdad authorities and feared a surprise attack by the Iraq Army following the failure of an assassination attempt against him in September.

"We cannot have confidence in the people in Baghdad. They have no notion of ethics," he said, and added: "We cannot approve of the use of torture or the arbitrary exercise of power."

Speaking in his mountain stronghold in Northern Iraq, he admitted in the interview that a certain number of Kurdish demands had been satisfied by the agreement of March, 1970, which ended a 10-year-old Kurdish revolt. But, he added: "There remain the essential elements."

The unresolved points, he said, concerned the withdrawal of Iraq troops from the Kurdish region and the status of the oil city of Kirkuk.

—Reuter.

Enter

RECEIVED IN REGISTRY No. 10 23 NOV 1971 NEQ 1/3
--

File  
27/11



DAVID HIRST reports on the struggle between Iraq's Kurds and the Ba'athists

# (LAST PAPER) The case of the exploding sheikh



Mulla Mustafa Barzani

"WE'VE got these beasts in Bagdad oppressing us: Arabs and Kurds alike." At the age of 69, Mulla Mustafa Barzani refused to be depressed about the future of the Kurdish National Movement he leads. He put his trust, he repeatedly insisted, "in the mercy of God and the will of our people."

It does almost seem that this grizzled old warrior, after a lifetime of hardship and danger, falls under some kind of divine protection, and there is something dour and irrepressible about the Kurds. But Barzani, as his harsh words show, is at present a nervous and disillusioned man.

It is perhaps unfortunate that he should have to say such things about an Arab Government, and decline, for tactical reasons, to say anything about the Turks and Persians, who have been the fiercest oppressors of his people.

But it is against the weaker, more tolerant Arabs that the Kurdish struggle is now mainly directed. Last March, Barzani achieved a major breakthrough with the signing of an agreement, ending long years of intermittent civil war, which gave the Kurds a greater degree of autonomy than an Iraqi Government had ever offered them before. Officially, the two sides still believe in each other's goodwill and determination that the agreement will eventually be fulfilled.

But all the signs are that it won't be. The ruling Ba'athists appear to have decided they can't go through with it. A war next spring is a serious possibility.

It was at Dilman, his winter headquarters, that Barzani — simple, shoeless, and without ceremony — received us in the one-floor house which, with its flat roof of wood and packed earth, resembles all those that his poor and backward people inhabit. Electricity, a fruit of the March agreement, was a newly acquired luxury.

Dilman, a small village, lay at the end of a precipitous journey up from the plains of Kirkuk, along a narrow track strewn with fallen boulders, through the towering gorge of Gali al Beg, and out into a mountainous wilderness which is one of the world's natural fortresses.

But it was at his summer headquarters that we saw the real reason for Barzani's discontent. At Haj Umran, almost on the Persian frontier, and now way above the snow line, we saw the physical evidence of Barzani's latest, and luckiest, escape from death.

An eye-witness described how it happened. On September 29, nine religious sheikhs, some of them apparently bona-fide and some clearly not, came up from Bagdad to visit Barzani. They came in two cars: a Toyota belonging to the Islamic Cultural Association in Bagdad, and a Chevrolet belonging to a man who had lost it — along with his chauffeur, found dead in a ditch near Kirkuk — some 10 months before.

The Kurds conversed with

their guests about religion and human brotherhood, and one of the sheikhs produced a gift of two holy books. Barzani came in, sat down, and began to talk. As he did so, Sheikh Ibrahim Khuzai, sitting directly opposite him, exploded.

He was sliced in two. His entrails still adhere to walls and ceiling. Unless one accepts the unlikely thesis that he sought a martyr's entry to Paradise — a thesis rendered more unlikely by the inferior erotic poetry found on his person — the explosive device had been planted on him without his knowing what it was.

How some evil genius managed to do that will probably never be known. But a favourite explanation is that the sheikhs, some of whom had been up there a fortnight before and had heard Barzani's grievances, genuinely believed they were playing a useful mediatory rôle, and the battery to convey Barzani's thoughts, Sheikh Khuzai had been induced to hide what he imagined to be a tape recorder around his middle.

He therefore pressed the fatal button when Barzani began to speak. It was Barzani's guardian angel who decreed that at that very instant an unfortunate Pesh Merga (Kurdish soldier) should be serving tea to Sheikh Khuzai, therefore standing directly between him and Barzani.

RECEIVED IN  
REGISTRY No. 10  
- 3 DEC 1971  
NEQ 1/2

(LAST PAPER)

P.T.O.

pub 3/12



He died of his wounds, as did a leading sheikh at Barzani's side. At this point, the account grows confused. There was pandemonium. The sheikhs rushed out, some of them apparently drawing grenades from beneath their garments.

The Pesh Merga, some of them probably believing their leader dead, went wild. They slaughtered all nine sheikhs and the two drivers, who were apparently the leaders of the operation. I counted 40 bullet-holes in the steel door of the lavatory where one sheikh took refuge.

Half-an-hour later the Toyota exploded. Miraculously, no one was near. A brave man took the wheel of the Chevrolet and drove it away. It, too, had been rigged for an explosion. Thirty-seven sticks of dynamite lay beneath the back seats, and four blocks of TNT under the dashboard. But the *real piece de resistance*, the Goldfinger touch, was the two home-made rockets, like drainpipes to look at, secreted in the tailfins and designed, at the flick of a switch, to shoot out via the rear lights and destroy a pursuing vehicle.

How any of the would-be assassins were led to believe there was a one-in-a-thousand chance of a getaway from this Kurd-filled wilderness is just another mystery.

This, of course, is the Kurdish side of the story, but it is impressively told and until

the Government gives its version one must conclude, like the Kurds, that only the Government itself had the motive and resources for such an elaborate assassination bid. A joint Kurdish-Government committee is in theory investigating, but in spite of all the evidence available, and the Government's, it has failed to come up with conclusive results.

No one, from Barzani down, expects it to do so. The expectation is all the less in that to the Kurds the assassination attempt looks like an integral part of a growing campaign of provocation whose ultimate purpose, it is felt, is to crush the Kurdish movement.

Some aspects of the March agreement, the Kurds concede, have been fulfilled. The Government accepted, with certain reservations, the conversion of 6,000 Pesh Merga into frontier guards. Five thousand others have rejoined the army. Economic development is beginning. Fourteen thousand houses, to make up for those bombed in the fighting, have been built. Kurdish governors and high officials have been appointed in three Kurdish provinces.

But the debit increasingly outweighs the credit. There is the question of Kirkuk province, where Iraq's main oil-fields are. The Kurds say it is predominantly Kurdish and that they should enjoy the same

autonomous rights (though with the oil revenues going, as always, to the central Government) as are enjoyed in the other three provinces. A census is supposed to be held there, and they accuse the Government of seeking by all sorts of devious means to settle the province with Arabs to tip the balance in their favour.

Kurds of Persian origin, even if they were born in Iraq, have been deported. Another army division has been moved up to Kirkuk. Some 6 members of Barzani's Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) have been arrested.

The recently announced national charter is supposed to provide the framework for a front of "progressive parties" — the KDP was not even consulted. President Bakr insisted last week that the front would not extend to the army, where the Ba'ath would retain exclusive control: tantamount, in the Kurdish view, to undermining the whole point of the March agreement.

Most serious of all, perhaps, is the Government's failure to grant the Kurds any representative voice in ruling the country. They have five Ministers in the Cabinet, but these have no powers at all. They may resign at any time. The fact is that the Ba'ath, obsessed with security, cannot share power with anyone, let alone the Kurds, who, apart from them, are by far the

strongest organised force in the country.

It would undermine the whole basis of their rule. The KDP would become a vehicle of opposition on which everyone would try to climb.

It is no accident that in a small way the Kurds already play a rôle. They give shelter in the North to political refugees. At the first KDP congress, Arab delegates attacked the Government — the Ba'ath were angry. The Arabic-language Kurdish newspaper, Ta'akhi (brotherhood), is the only one which speaks, however faintly, with a voice of its own and is therefore the newspaper which everyone, Arabs and Kurds, prefer to read.

They take risks, the journalists on Ta'akhi. A few weeks ago one of them, an Arab, was found dead, presumed electrocuted, in a Bagdad street.

It is not clear what the Government hopes to achieve in provoking the Kurds, and whether it is ready to go to the point of war. But the Kurds are bracing themselves for that possibility. One gathers that an important part of their strategy will be — if it is not so already — to present themselves as liberators, rescuing Arabs and Kurds alike from "the beasts in Bagdad."

So far, apparently, the results of their contacts in and out of Iraq have been disappointing, but as tension rises there may be a better response. There is little doubt that many Iraqis, whatever their misgivings about Kurdish "secessionism," would welcome any available means of overthrowing President Bakr and his followers.



Kurdish/Arab Relations Following March 1970 Agreement; Assassination Attempts On Barzani And Son; Aid For The North. Problem Of Kurds In Northern Iraq. 22 Mar. 1972. MS Middle East Online: Iraq, 1914-1974: Selected files from series AIR, CAB, CO, FCO, FO, PREM, T, WO, The National Archives, Kew, UK FCO 17/1531. Newspaper Cutting. The National Archives (Kew, United Kingdom). Archives Unbound, [link.gale.com/apps/doc/SC5107476524/GDSC?u=webdemo&sid=bookmark-GDSC&xid=113a8d4f&pg=1](https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/SC5107476524/GDSC?u=webdemo&sid=bookmark-GDSC&xid=113a8d4f&pg=1). Accessed 11 Apr. 2022.